R E P O R T R E S U M E S

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LANGUAGE CURRICULUM III--TESTS FOR "MORE ABOUT QUESTIONS," "THE NEGATIVE," "EXPANSION OF TRANSITIVE VERBS," AND "DETERMINERS."

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THESE FOUR TESTS--"MORE ABOUT QUESTIONS," "THE NEGATIVE," "EXPANSION OF TRANSITIVE VERBS," AND "DETERMINERS"--WERE DESIGNED BY THE OREGON CURRICULUM STUDY CENTER FOR A NINTH-GRADE LANGUAGE CURRICULUM. THEY ARE INTENDED TO ACCOMPANY CURRICULUM UNITS AVAILABLE AS ED 010 829 AND ED 010 830. (MM)

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OREGON CURRICULUM STUDY CENTER

LANGUAGE CURRICULUM III:

Tests for MORE ABOUT QUESTIONS,

THE NEGATIVE,

EXPANSION OF TRANSITIVE VERBS,

and

DETERMINERS

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OREGON CURRICULUM STUDY CENTER

MORE ABOUT QUESTIONS

Language Curriculum III

Instructions to students:

Answers to the questions are to be recorded on the separate answer sheets provided. PLEASE BE SURE TO USE ONLY SIDE A OF THE ANSWER SHEET, THE SIDE THAT HAS ROOM FOR 5 CHOICES.

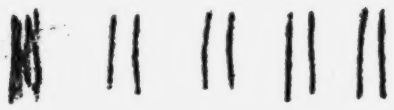
Use a soft lead pencil (#2 or softer) and completely fill the space between the lines for the response you choose as the correct answer. Your score on this test will be the number of correct answers you mark. There is only one best answer for each item.

Sample test item:

Who is the chief executive of the United States Government?
(1) The President
(2) The Secretary of State
(3) The Secretary of Defense
(4) The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

Since the correct answer is 1, the answer sheet is marked like this:

Sample test item: **1 2 3 4 5**



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The Project reported herein was supported through the Cooperative Research Program of the Office of Education, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

1. A generative grammar can best be described as a set of rules which
   1) must be followed consecutively in order to produce a sentence of the language.
   2) allows ungrammatical declaratives to be transformed into questions.
   3) produces a dependent relationship between the various parts of the sentence.
   4) accounts for all the grammatical sentences of the language.

2. The rules of a generative grammar show that questions are formed by
   1) simple inversion of the verb phrase.
   2) adding Q to Phrase Structure rule #2.
   3) transforming ungrammatical declaratives.
   4) transformations of basic symbol strings.

3. The Question element is located in Phrase Structure rule #1 because
   1) all grammatical base declaratives can become questions.
   2) it affects the whole sentence and should be in the string from the beginning.
   3) ungrammatical base declaratives can never become questions.
   4) the underlying symbol string for a question is the same as that for a declarative.

In items 4-10 select the sentence which corresponds to the given symbol string.

EXAMPLE: NP + past + Vtr +NP^2

   1) Sue passed the test.
   2) I am going to town.
   3) The empress looked beautiful.
   4) The coat cost thirty dollars.

The correct answer is # 1.

4. Q + pres + do + NP^1 + Vlnk + Adj.
   1) How does the weather look?
   2) Will the paper be typed?
   3) Does the weather look good?
   4) Do you believe me now?

5. Q + pres + be + NP^1 + ing + Vtr + NP^2 + Tm
   1) Is the girl going to the play?
   2) Are you arranging the flowers tomorrow?
   3) Aren't you staying up too late?
   4) Was Fred being funny last night?

6. Q + past + do + NP + Vtr + NP^2 + Man
   1) Did mother buy me a gift at the store?
   2) Did he dial the number correctly?
   3) Did Theodore have a cold yesterday?
   4) Did the children sing too loudly?

7. Q + pres + M + NP + Vin + Tm
   1) Can the team practice at 4 o'clock?
   2) Where was she at 5 o'clock yesterday?
   3) Can I give the history report today?
   4) Will the boys always be late?

8. Q + pres + have + NP + en + Vmid + NP^2 + Tm
   1) Have the boys gone to the river already?
   2) Has Sally been elected secretary this term?
   3) Have the children had their shots this year?
   4) Had your parents visited the school before?

9. Q + past +M + NP + be + ing + V_{in} + Loc
   1) Couldn't he be saving more money?
   2) Shall I go with you to the store?
   3) Could she be studying English in the basement?
   4) Should he be swimming in the river?

10. Q + past + M + NP + have + en + Be + Loc + Tm
   1) Shall I fix your lunch on the patio this afternoon?
   2) Could she have been at the dance last night?
   3) Can you pull the fish into the boat now?
   4) Would you be at my office tomorrow morning?

11. If neither M, have, or be occur in a sentence string which goes through TQ, then Tns
   1) attaches itself to the inverted NP.
   2) moves behind the NP in the transformation.
   3) attaches to do which must be added.
   4) drops out of the sentence.

12. From the following questions, select the one which has no corresponding declarative.
   1) Does he ever come to school early?
   2) Do they want to buy some candy?
   3) Has he mowed the lawn today?
   4) Did they call your father last night?

13. Interrogatives which question a single element in the sentence will
   1) be answered by yes or no.
   2) require the do transformation.
   3) have one of the wh-words in place of the question element.
   4) be ungrammatical in the declarative form.

14. When NP^2, Tm, Loc, Man, NP^1 occur in an underlying string which has been through T_Q, they can
   1) be answered only by yes or no.
   2) each have wh attached to them.
   3) have do attached to the MAIN verb.
   4) never become question words.

15. The wh-attachment transformation explains how
    1) a question word gets into the sentence.
    2) a yes or no question can be transformed.
    3) a wh attaches itself to the original Q.
    4) a declarative can be transformed into an interrogative.

16. A symbol string containing a Q and a wh-attachment must
    1) undergo one complex transformation.
    2) add do to the front of the sentence.
    3) undergo three separate transformations.
    4) be restricted to the yes-no question transformation.

In exercises 17-22 select the symbol string which corresponds to the given sentence.

EXAMPLE:

What have you cooked today?

1) $Q + NP^1 + have + en + Vtr + wh + NP^2 + Tm$
2) $Q + wh\text{-}NP^2 + pres + have + NP^1 + en + Vtr + Tm$
3) $Q + pres + have + NP^1 + en + Vtr + wh + NP^2 + Tm$
4) $Q + wh + NP^2 + past + have + en + Vtr + Tm$

The correct answer is #2.

17. When will we go to the play?
    1) $Q + pres + M + NP^1 + V_{in} + wh + Tm + Dir$
    2) $Q + past + wh + Tm + M + NP^1 + Vtr + Dir$
    3) $Q + pres + wh + Tm + M + NP^1 + V_{in} + Dir$
    4) $Q + wh + Tm + pres + M + NP^1 + V_{in} + Dir$

18. Who has been slamming the door?
    1) $Q + wh + NP^1 + pres + have + en + be + ing + Vtr + NP^2$
    2) $Q + wh + NP^1 + past + have + en + Vtr + NP^2$
    3) $Q + wh + NP^2 + pres + have + en + be + ing + Vtr + NP^1$
    4) $Q + pres + wh + NP^2 + have + en + be + ing + Vtr + NP^1$

19. Where have you been all morning?
    1) $Q + wh + NP^2 + pres + have + NP^1 + en + Be + Tm$
    2) $Q + wh + Loc + pres + have + en + NP^1 + Be + Tm$
    3) $Q + wh + Loc + pres + have + NP^1 + en + Be + Tm$
    4) $Q + pres + wh + NP^1 + have + en + NP^1 + Be + Tm$

20. What did the boys bring to school?
    1) $Q + wh + NP^1 + past + do + NP^2 + Vt_{dir} + Dir$
    2) $Q + wh + NP^2 + past + do + NP^1 + Vt_{dir} + Dir$
    3) $Q + wh + NP^2 + past + do + NP^1 + V_{in} + Loc$
    4) $Q + past + wh + NP^1 + do + NP^2 + V_{in} + Loc$

21. How did you lose your money?
    1) $Q + NP^1 + past + do + Vtr + wh + Man + NP^2$
    2) $Q + wh + Man + past + do + NP^1 + V_{mid} + NP^2$
    3) $Q + past + do + NP^1 + Vtr + wh + Man + NP^2$
    4) $Q + wh + Man + past + do + NP^1 + Vtr + NP^2$

22.. When can you visit Uncle Jay?
1) Q + pres + wh + Tm + M + NP^1 + Vtr + NP^2
2) Q + wh + Tm + pres + M + NP^1 + Vtr + NP^2
3) Q + wh + NP^1 + pres + M + NP^2 + Vtr + NP^3
4) Q + wh + Tm + pres + M + NP^2 + Vtr + NP^1

23. What is the basic similarity of all questions?
1) They have all undergone the wh-attachment transformation.
2) They are built on the yes-and-no question transformation.
3) They have moved Tns and added do to the front of the sentence.
4) They have undergone two separate transformations.

24. What does the "Q" in the sentence string mean?
1) The string must go through the yes-or-no transformation.
2) The string must undergo the wh-attachment transformation.
3) A question word will appear in the place of a particular sentence element.
4) The NP and VP clauses of the sentence are to be inverted.

25. When ⌈ ⌉ are used in a rule like TQ they mean that
1) the item on the left does not necessarily correspond with any item on the right.
2) the item on the left may choose to line up with any of the items on the right.
3) the items within one set of brackets line up with the corresponding items in the other set.
4) the item on the left optionally changes places with the corresponding items on the right.

In items 26-30 select the sentence which corresponds to the given symbol string.

EXAMPLE:

Q + wh - NP^1 + past + break + NP^2 + last night.

1) What did the boy break last night?
2) Did the boy break the window last night?
3) When did the boy break the window?
4) Who broke the window last night?

The correct answer is #4.

26. Q + wh-NP^2 + pres + have + NP^1 + invite.
1) Has the man invited whom?
2) What has the man invited?
3) Whom has the man invited?
4) How has the man invited?

27. Q + wh-Loc + pres + have + all + NP^1 + en + go.
1) How have all the flowers gone?
2) Where have all the flowers gone?
3) Have the flowers gone where?
4) All the flowers have gone where?

28. Q + past + M + NP^1 + Vtr + his dinner.
    1) When should the boy finish his dinner?
    2) Where should the boy finish his dinner?
    3) Should the dinner be finished by the boy?
    4) Should the boy finish his dinner?

29. Q + wh-Man + many + NP^1 + past + do + their assignments + Tm.
    1) What students did their assignments last night?
    2) How many students did their assignments last night?
    3) Did many students do their assignments last night?
    4) How many assignments did the students do last night?

30. Q + wh-Tm + pres + be + your mother + ing + come + Dir
    1) When is your mother coming to Eugene?
    2) Your mother is coming to Eugene when?
    3) How is your mother coming to Eugene?
    4) Who is your mother coming to Eugene with?

In exercises 31-40 select the symbol string which corresponds to the given sentence. (Notice that the sentence and strings have been transformed.)

EXAMPLE:

How is the librarian?

1) Q + wh-Man + pres + be + Art_{indef} + Nhum + sing.
2) Q + wh-Loc + pres + be + Art_{def} + Nan + sing.
3) Q + wh-Man + pres + be + Art_{def} + Nhum + sing.
4) Q + wh-NP^2 + pres + be + Art_{def} + Nhum + sing.

The correct answer is #3.

31. Does the man drive a car carefully?
    1) Q + pres + do + Art_{def} + Nhum + sing + Vtr + Ant_{indef} + Nin + sing + Man
    2) Q + wh + Man + pres + do + Art_{def} + Nhum + sing + Vtr + Art_{def} + Nin + sing + Man
    3) Q + pres + do + Art_{indef} + Nhum + sing + Vtr + Art_{def} + Nin + sing + Man
    4) Q + wh + do + Art_{def} + Nhum + sing + V_{in} + Art_{indef} + Nin + sing + Man

32. When did the class elect a president?
    1) Q + wh + NP^1 + past + do + Art_{indef} + Nmass + sing + Vtr + Art_{def} + Nhum + sing
    2) Q + wh + Tm + past + do + Art_{def} + Nmass + sing + Vtr + Art_{indef} + Nhum + sing
    3) Q + wh + Tm + past + do + Art_{def} + Nmass + sing + Vmid + Art_{indef} + Nhum + sing
    4) Q + wh + Tm + past + did + Art_{def} + Nmass + sing + Vmid + Art_{indef} + Nhum + sing

33. How did the boy become a champion?
    1) Q + wh + Man + past + do + Art_{def} + Nhum + sing + Vlnk + Art_{indef} + Nhum + sing
    2) Q + wh + NP^1 + past + do + Art_{indef} + Nhum + sing + Vlnk + Art_{def} + Nhum + sing
    3) Q + wh + Man + past + do + Art_{indef} + Nhum + sing + Vmid + Art_{def} + Nin + sing
    4) Q + wh + Man + past + do + Art_{def} + Nhum + sing + Vmid + Art_{indef} + Nhum + sing

34. Who stole the cookies?
    1) Q + wh-NP^2 + past + Vtr + Art_{def} + Nin + plur
    2) Q + wh-NP^1 + past + Vtr + Art_{def} + Nin + plural
    3) Q + wh-NP^1 + pres + Vlnk + Art_{def} + N + plur
    4) Q + wh-NP^1 + past + Vtr + Art_{indef} + Nan + plur

35. What did she sing last night?
    1) Q + wh + NP^2 + past + do + ∅ + Nhum + sing + Vtr + Tm
    2) Q + wh + NP^1 + past + do + Art_{indef} + Nhum + sing + Vtr + Tm
    3) Q + wh + NP^2_1 + past + do + ∅ + Nhum + sing + V_{in} + Tm
    4) Q + wh + NP^1 + past + do + ∅ + Nhum + sing + V_{in} + Tm

36. Who is the woman in room #4?
    1) Q + wh-Man + pres + be + Art_{indef} + Nhum + Loc
    2) Q + wh-Tm + pres + be + Art_{def} + Nhum + Loc
    3) Q + wh-NP^1 + pres + be + Art_{def} + Nhum + sing + Loc
    4) Q + wh-Man + pres + Art_{def} + Nhum + sing + Loc

37. Where can the girl find a typewriter tonight?
    1) Q + wh + Loc + pres + M + Art_{indef} + Nhum + Vtr + Art_{def} + Nent + sing + Tm
    2) Q + wh + pres + M + Art_{def} + Nhum + sing + V_{in} + Art_{indef} + Nin + sing + Tm
    3) Q + wh + Man + pres + Art_{def} + Nhum + sing + V_{in} + Art_{indef} + Nin + sing + Tm
    4) Q + wh + Loc + pres + M + Art_{def} + Nhum + sing + Vtr + Art_{indef} + Nin + sing + Tm

38. When is the concert?
    1) Q + wh-Loc + pres + be + Art_{def} + Nin + sing
    2) Q + wh-Tm + pres + be + Art_{def} + Nin
    3) Q + wh + Tm + pres + Art_{def} + Nin + sing + V_{in}
    4) Q + wh-Tm + pres + be + Art_{def} + Nin + sing

39. Whom shall the secretary call?
    1) Q + wh + NP^2 + pres + M + Art_{def} + Nhum + sing + V_{in}
    2) Q + wh + NP^2_1 + pres + M + Art_{def} + Nhum + sing + Vtr
    3) Q + wh + NP^1 + pres + M + Art_{indef} + Nhum + sing + V_{in}
    4) Q + wh + NP^1 + pres + M + Art_{def} + Nhum + sing + Vtr

40. Who will erase the blackboard today?
    1) Q + wh-NP^2 + pres + M + Vtr + Art_{def} + Nin + sing + Loc
    2) Q + wh-Loc + pres + Vtr + Art_{def} + Nin + sing + Tm
    3) Q + wh-NP^1 + pres + M + Vtr + Art_{def} + Nin + sing + Tm
    4) Q + wh-NP^1 + pres + M + Art_{def} + Nin + sing + Tm

OREGON CURRICULUM STUDY CENTER

THE NEGATIVE TEST

Language Curriculum III

Instructions to students:

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Sample test item: Who is the chief executive of the United States Government?
(1) The President
(2) The Secretary of State
(3) The Secretary of Defense
(4) The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

Since the correct answer is 1, the answer sheet is marked like this:

Sample test item:

1	2	3	4	5
▮	|	|	|	|

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1. The simplest way to make a sentence negative is to
   1) transform it into a yes-or-no question.
   2) add some form of not.
   3) add Neg before the VP.
   4) shift the Neg after M, be, or have.

2. One definite characteristic of Neg is that
   1) not does not occupy a fixed position.
   2) not may appear in a sentence without an auxiliary.
   3) not comes after the M, be, or have, if they occur in the sentence.
   4) not appears in a sentence before the auxiliary verb.

In items 3-10 four different string of symbols are listed below each sentence. Choose the string which underlies the given sentence.

EXAMPLE:

John has not completed the assignment.
1) NP^1 + pres + Neg + Vtr + NP^2
2) Neg + NP^1 + pres + have + en + Vtr + NP^2
3) NP^1 + pres + have + Neg + Vtr + NP^2
4) Neg + NP^1 + pres + has + en + Vtr + NP^2
5) Q + Neg + NP^1 + pres + have + en + Vtr + NP^2

The correct answer is #2.

3. I shall not accept this theme.
   1) NP^1 + pres + M + Neg + Vtr + NP^2
   2) Neg + NP^1 + past + M + Neg + Vtr + NP^2
   3) Neg + NP^1 + pres + M + Vtr + NP^2
   4) NP^1 + pres + Neg + M + Vtr + NP^2

4. He was not going today.
   1) NP^1 + past + Neg + be + ing + V_{in} + Tm
   2) NP^1 + past + be + ing + Neg + V_{in} + Tm
   3) NP^1 + past + Be + Neg + V_{in} + Tm
   4) NP^1 + past + be + Neg + ing + V_{in} + Tm
   5) Neg + NP^1 + past + be + ing + V_{in} + Tm

5. He did not bounce the ball in the house.
   1) Neg + NP^1 + past + Vtr + NP^2 + Loc
   2) NP^1 + past + did + Neg + Vtr + NP^2 + Loc
   3) NP^1 + past + do + Neg + Vtr + NP^2 + Loc
   4) Neg + NP^1 + past + do + Vtr + NP^2 + Loc

6. Can't the girl bake a pie?
   1) Neg + Q + pres + M + NP^1 + Vtr + NP^2
   2) Q + Neg + pres + M + NP^1 + Vtr + NP^2
   3) Q + Neg + NP^1 + pres + M + Vtr + NP^2
   4) Q + NP^1 + pres + M + Neg + Vtr + NP^2
   5) Q + pres + M + Neg + NP^1 + Vtr + NP^2

7. Didn't Joe give Mary the candy?
   1) Q + past + do + Neg + NP^1 + V_{tio} + 10 + NP^2
   2) Q + Neg + do + NP^1 + Vt_{prt} + Prt + NP^2
   3) Neg + Q + past + do + NP^1 + Vtr + NP^2
   4) Q + past + Neg + do + NP + V_{tio} + 10 + NP^2
   5) Q + Neg + NP^1 + past + V_{tio} + prep + NP^3 + NP^2

8. Carol did not mail her application to Penn State.
   1) NP^1 + past + do + Neg + Vtr + NP^2 + Loc
   2) Neg + NP^1 + past + Vt_{dir} + Dir + NP^2
   3) NP^1 + past + Neg + Vtr + NP^2 + Loc
   4) NP^1 + past + Neg + Vtr + NP^2 + Loc
   5) Neg + NP^1 + past + do + Vt_{dir} + Dir + NP^2

9. Jane has not had a cold this year.
   1) NP^1 + past + Neg + have + en + Vtr + NP^2 + Tm
   2) NP^1 + pres + have + en + + Neg + V_{mid} + NP^2 + Tm
   3) Neg + NP^1 + pres + have + en + NP^2 + Prt
   4) Neg + NP^1 + pres + have + en + V_{mid} + NP^2 + Tm
   5) Neg + NP^1 + past + have + en + V_{mid} + NP^2 + Tm

10. Mother does not feel well today.
   1) NP + pres + Neg + do + Vlnk + Adj + Tm
   2) Neg + NP + pres + do + Vin + Man + Tm
   3) Neg + NP + pres + Vlnk + Adj + Tm
   4) NP + pres + do + Neg + Vtr + NP^2 + Tm
   5) Q + Neg + NP + pres + do + Vlnk + Man + Tm

11. The do-support transformation says that one must
   1) add do when Tns is followed by M.
   2) add do when Tns is followed by have, be, or Vrb.
   3) add do when Tns is not followed by M, have, be, or Vrb.
   4) add do when Tns is followed by Neg.

12. The negative Rule shows that not can be added immediately
   1) before M, have or be.
   2) after M, have, or be.
   3) after the Vrb.
   4) before the Tns.

In items 13-15 four different symbol strings are listed below each sentence. Choose the symbol string that results when the sentence is put through the negative transformation.

EXAMPLE:

Jill must donate blood.
1) Neg + NP + pres + M + Vtr + NP^2
2) NP + past + do + Neg + Vtr + NP^2
3) Neg + NP + pres + do + Vtr + NP^2
4) NP + pres + M + Neg + Vtr + NP^2

The correct answer is #4.

13. Can you help me tonight?
    1) Q + Neg + NP^1 + pres + M + Vtr + NP^2 + Tm
    2) Pres + M + Neg + NP^1 + Vtr + NP^2 + Tm
    3) Neg + pres + M + NP^1 + Vtr + NP^2 + Tm
    4) Q + pres + M + Neg + NP^1 + Vtr + NP^2 + Tm

14. Sue drives a car well.
    1) Q + NP + pres + do + Neg + Vtr + NP^2 + Man
    2) Neg + NP + pres + do + Vtr + NP^2 + Man
    3) NP + pres + Neg + Vtr + NP^2 + Man
    4) NP + pres + Vtr + Neg + NP^2 + Man

15. Does he lack ambition?
    1) Q + NP + pres + do + Neg + Vtr + NP^2
    2) pres + do + NP^1 + V_{mid} + NP^2
    3) Neg + Q + NP^1 + pres + Vtr + NP^2
    4) pres + Neg + NP^1 + V_{mid} + NP^2

In items 16-18 four different symbol strings are listed below each sentence. Choose the symbol string that results when the sentence is put through the question transformation.

16. He can not nail up the windows in the garage.
    1) Neg + Q + NP^1 + pres + M + Vt_{prep} + Prep + NP^2 + Loc
    2) Q + NP^1 + pres + M + Neg + Vt_{prt} + Prt + NP^2 + Loc
    3) pres + M + Neg + NP^1 + Vt_{prt} + Prt + NP^2 + Loc
    4) Neg + Q + NP^1 + M + pres + Vt_{dir} + NP^2 + Dir

17. Sue is driving the car around the block.
    1) pres + Be + NP^1 + Vtr + NP^2 + Loc
    2) pres + be + NP^1 + ing + Vtr + NP^2 + Loc
    3) NP + pres + Be + ing + Vtr + NP^2 + Loc
    4) Q + NP + pres + be + ing + Vtr + NP^2 + Loc

18. They shot a rocket to the moon.
    1) Q + past + NP + Vt_{dir} + NP^2 + Dir
    2) NP^1 + past + Vtr + NP^2 + Loc
    3) past + NP + Vt_{dir} + NP + Dir
    4) Q + past + do + Neg + NP + Vtr + NP^2 + Loc

In items 19-20 four different symbol strings are listed below each sentence. Choose the symbol string that results when the sentence is put through the negative, yes/no question and do-support transformations.

19. We read Julius Caesar last year.
    1) NP^1 + past + Vtr + NP^2 + Tm
    2) Q + past + Neg + NP + Vtr + NP^2 + Tm
    3) Q + Neg + NP + past + do + NP^1 + Vtr + NP^2 + Tm
    4) past + do + Neg + NP^1 + Vtr + NP^2 + Tm

20. The man weighed himself on the scales.
    1) NP^1 + past + V_{mid} + NP^2 + Loc
    2) past + do + Neg + NP^1 + V_{mid} + NP^2 + Loc
    3) Q + past + Neg + NP^1 + Vtr + NP^2 + Loc
    4) Q + Neg + NP + past + do + NP^1 + V_{mid} + NP^2 + Loc

21. To guarantee that a sentence will go through the negative transformation one must
    1) add Neg immediately after Tns.
    2) add Neg after M, have, or be.
    3) add Neg at the beginning of the symbol string.
    4) add Neg at the end of the symbol string.

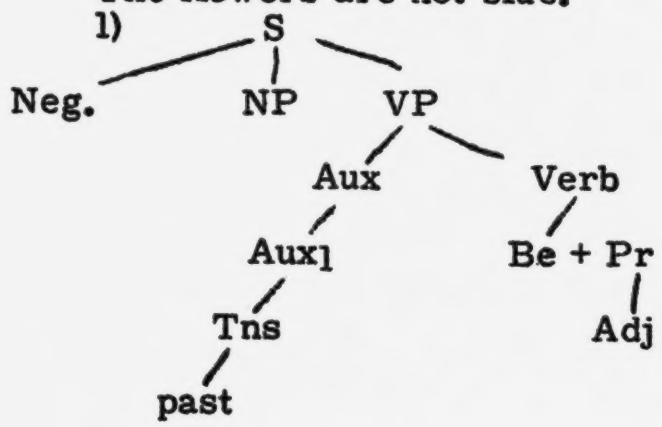
22. Not must be changed to n't when not
    1) occurs after NP.
    2) occurs before NP.
    3) appears in any sentence.
    4) appears in an ungrammatical sentence.

In items 23-27 each grammatical sentence is followed by four diagrams. Choose the one which shows the structure of the given sentence.

EXAMPLE:

The flowers are not blue.

1)



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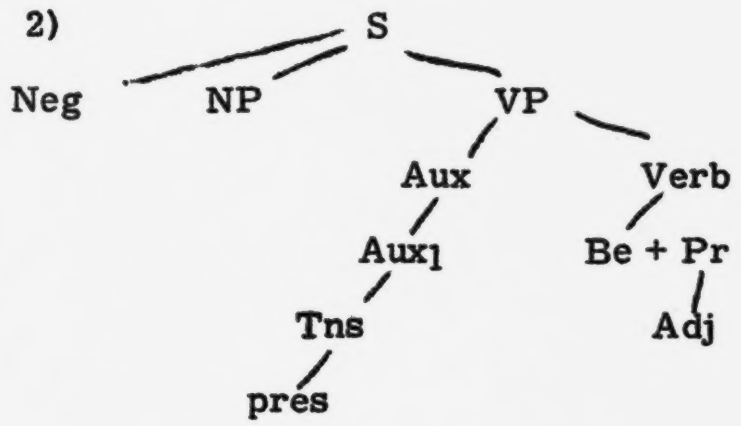

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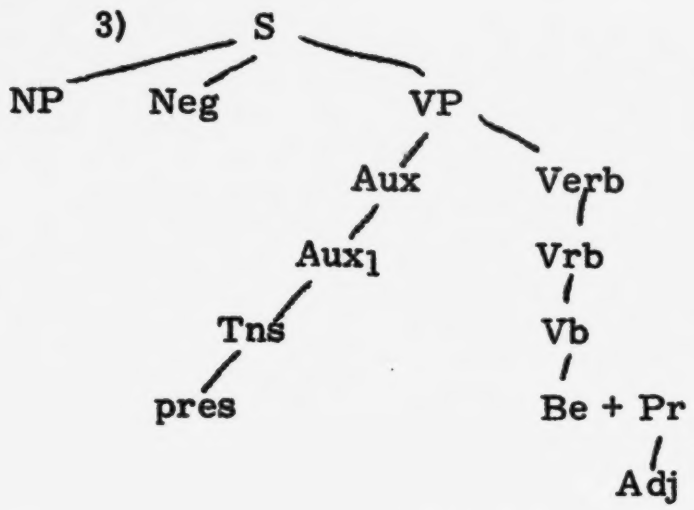

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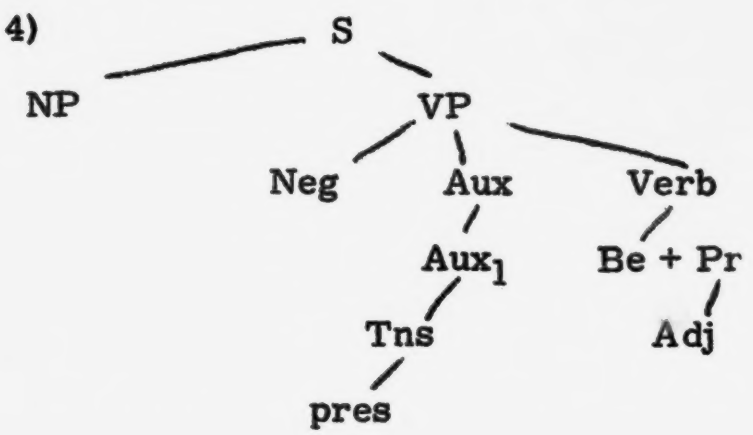
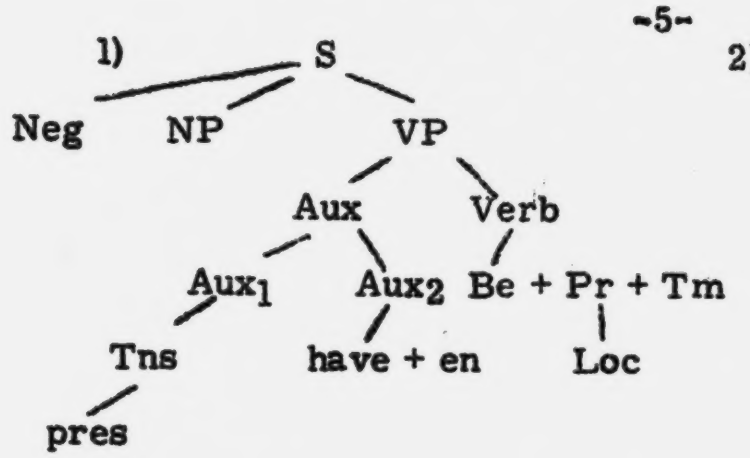


The correct answer is #2.

23. Jim hasn't been here for two weeks.

1)



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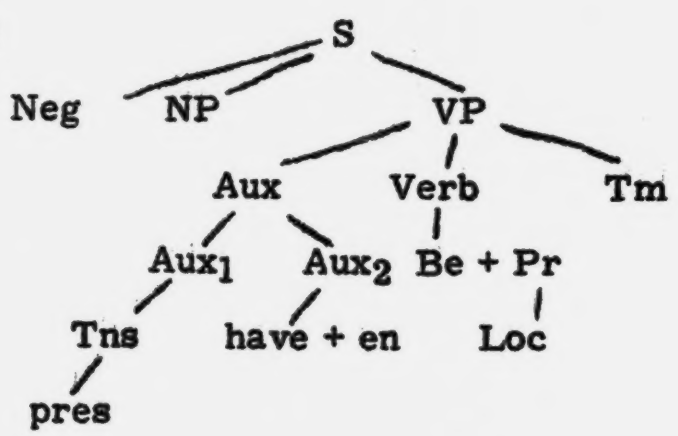

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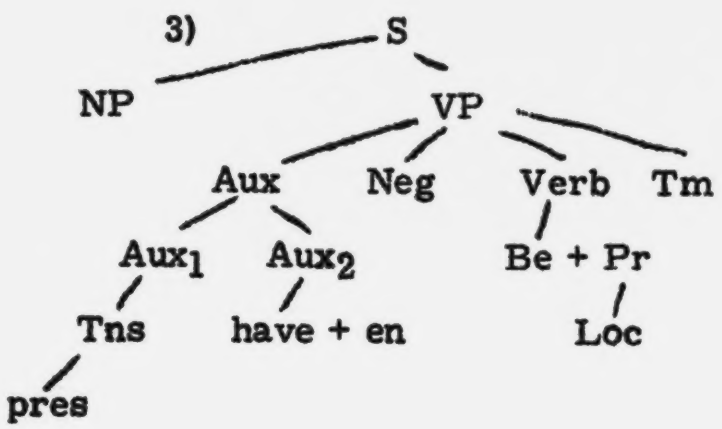

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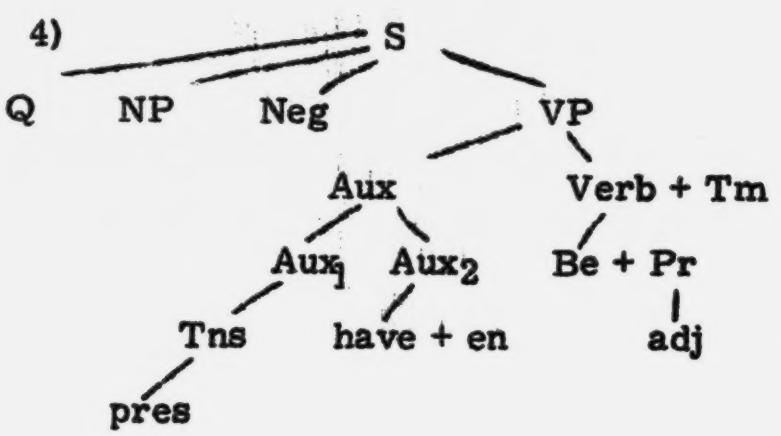
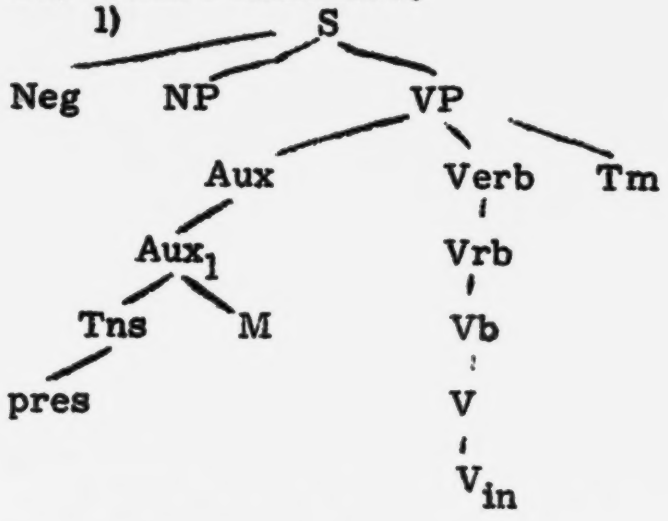


24. I can't come now.

1)



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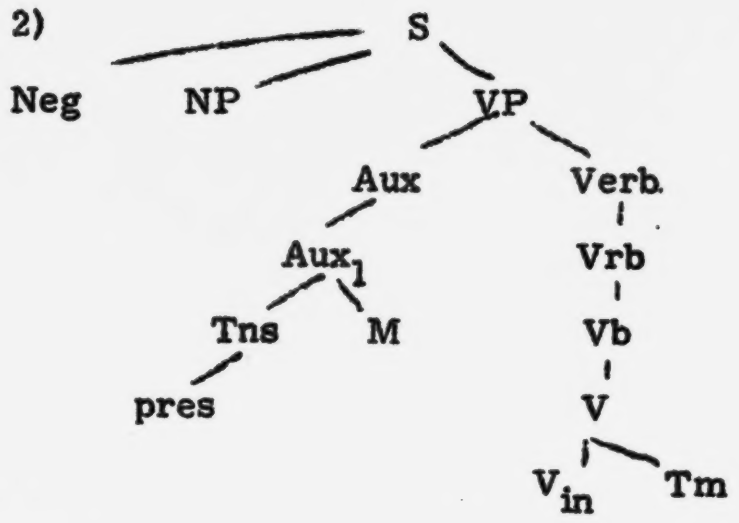

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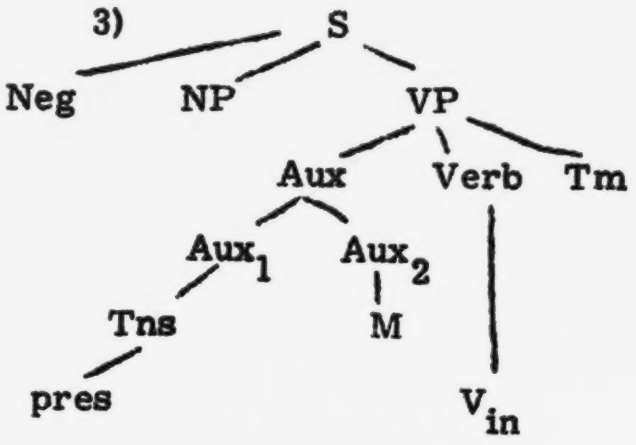

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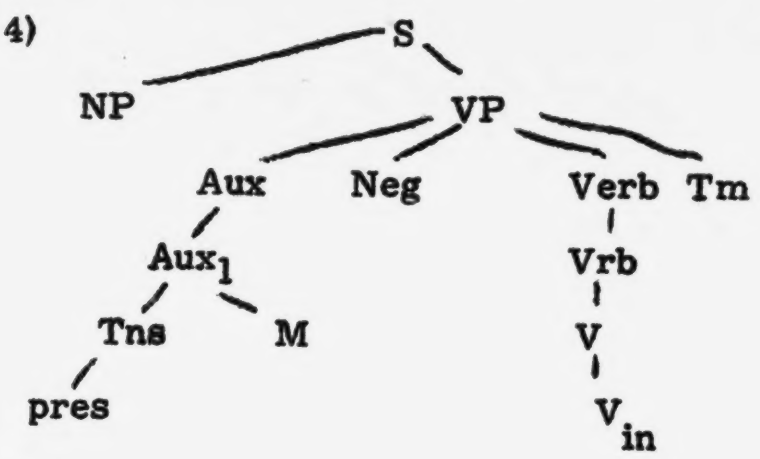
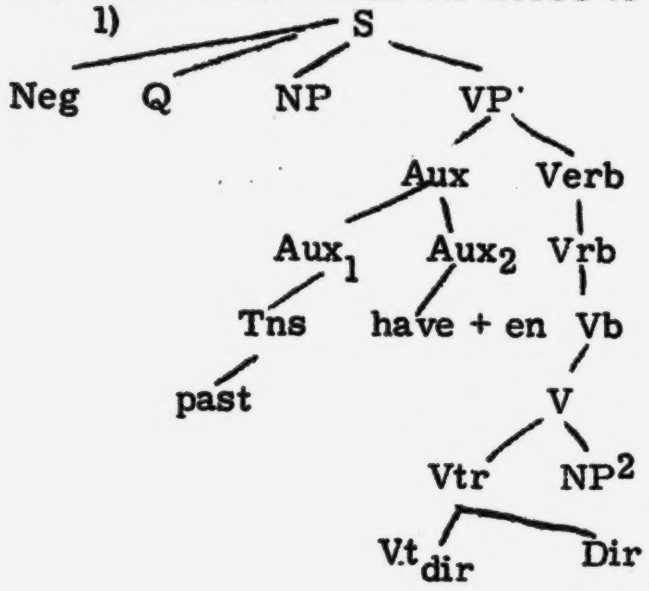
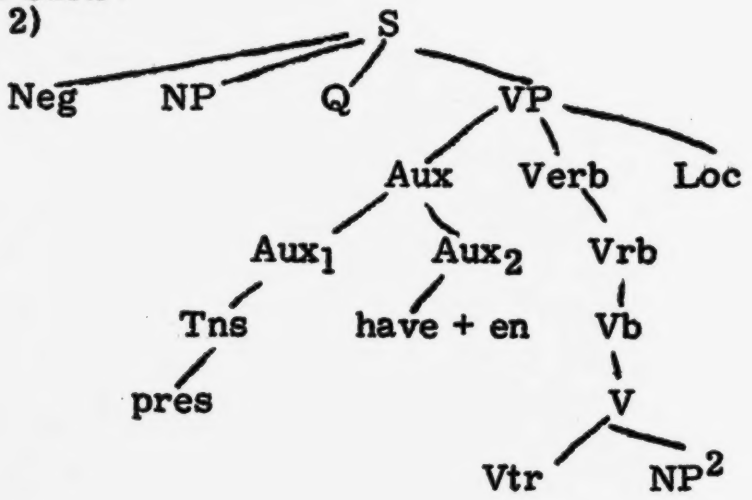


25. Hasn't she taken the horse to the barn?

1)



2)



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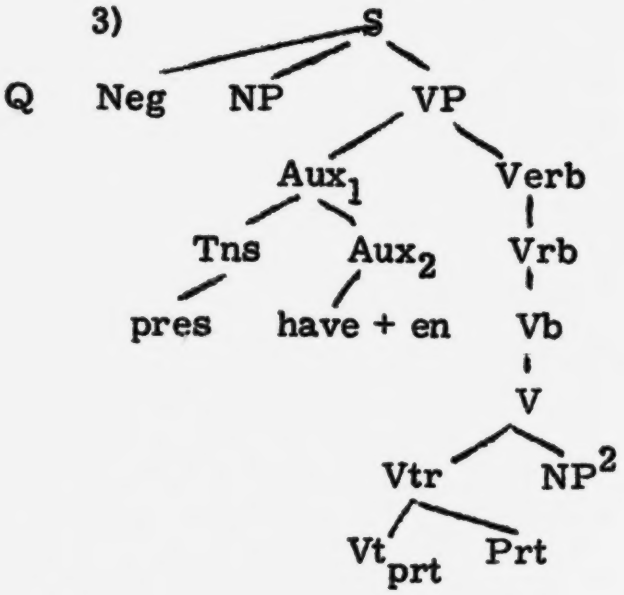

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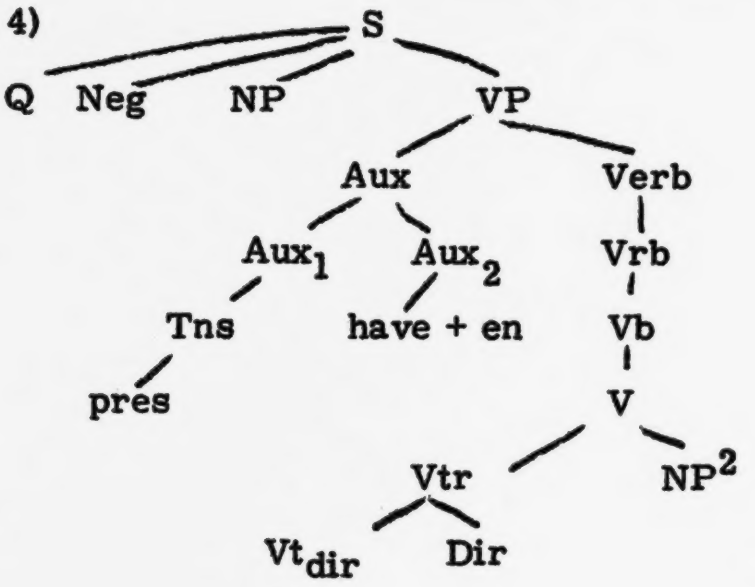
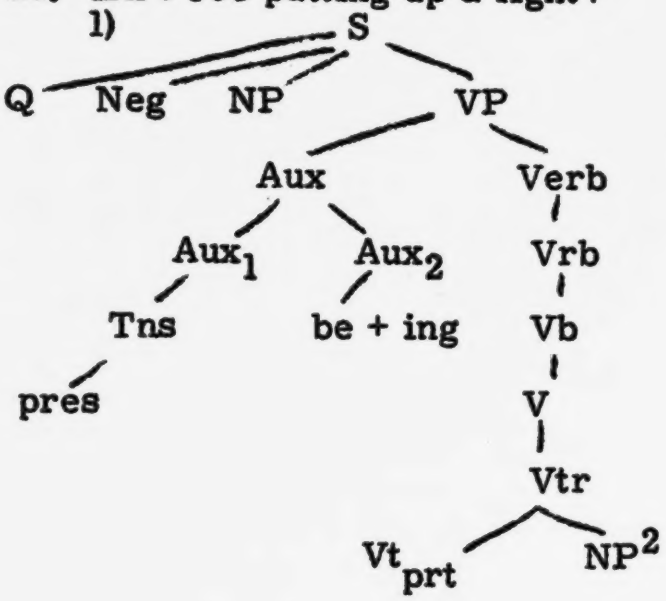
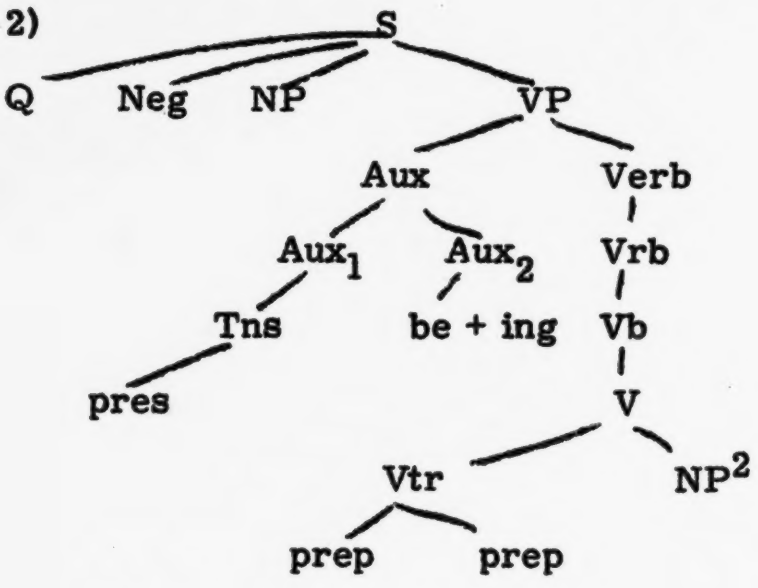


26. Isn't Joe putting up a fight?

1)



2)



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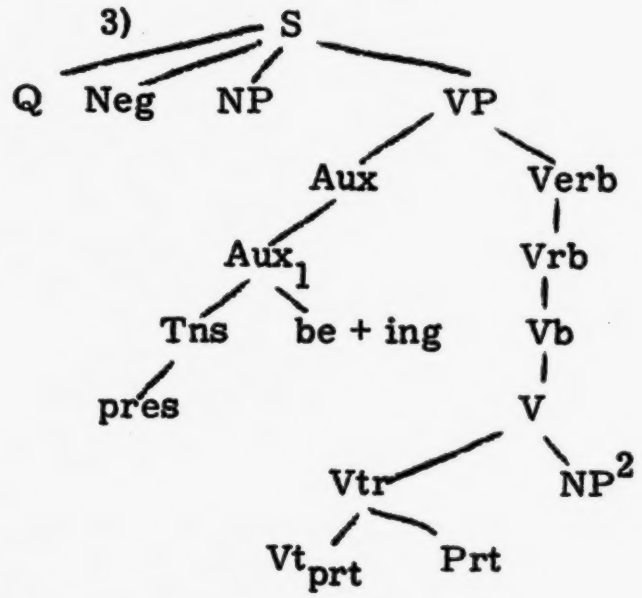

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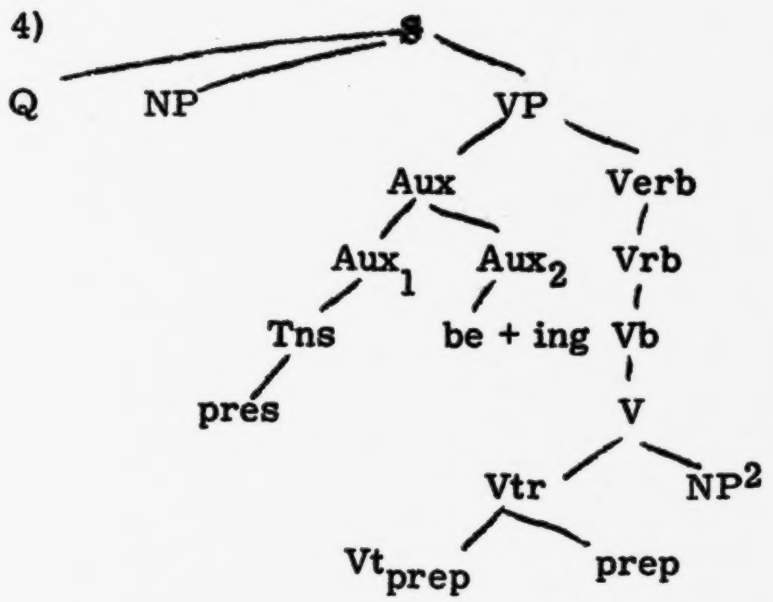
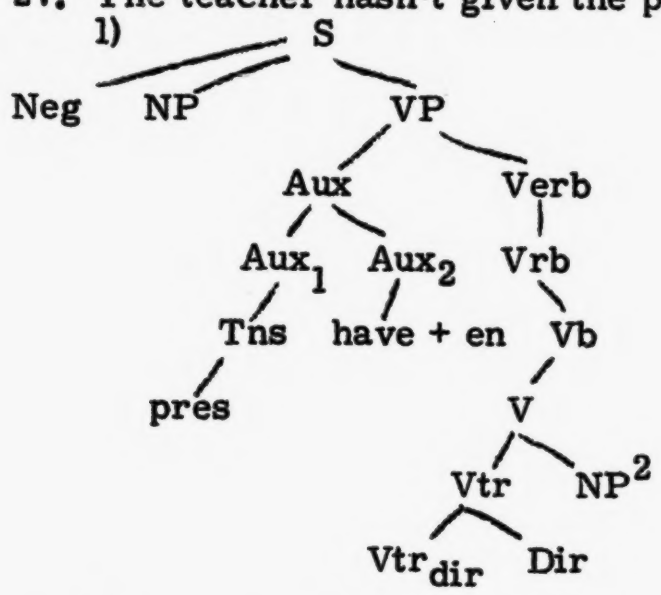
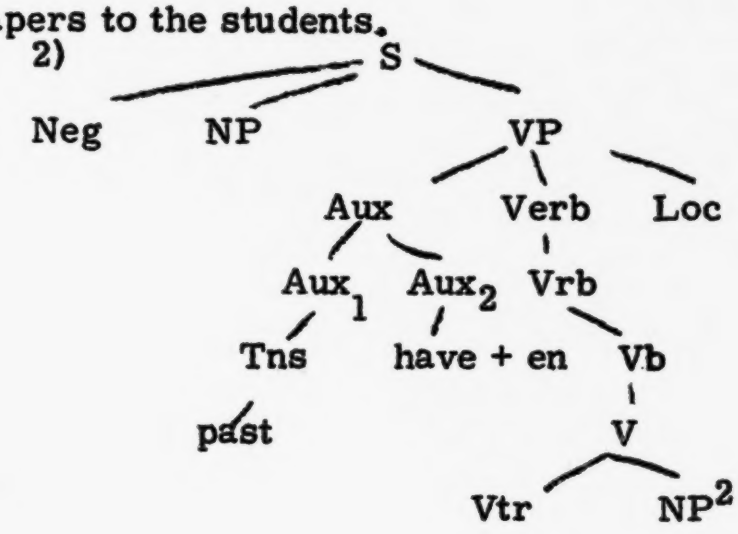


27. The teacher hasn't given the papers to the students.

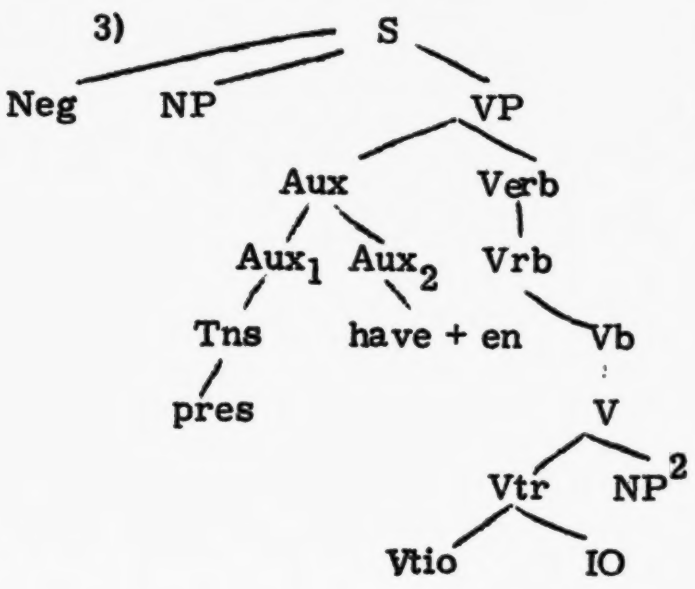
1)



2)



3)



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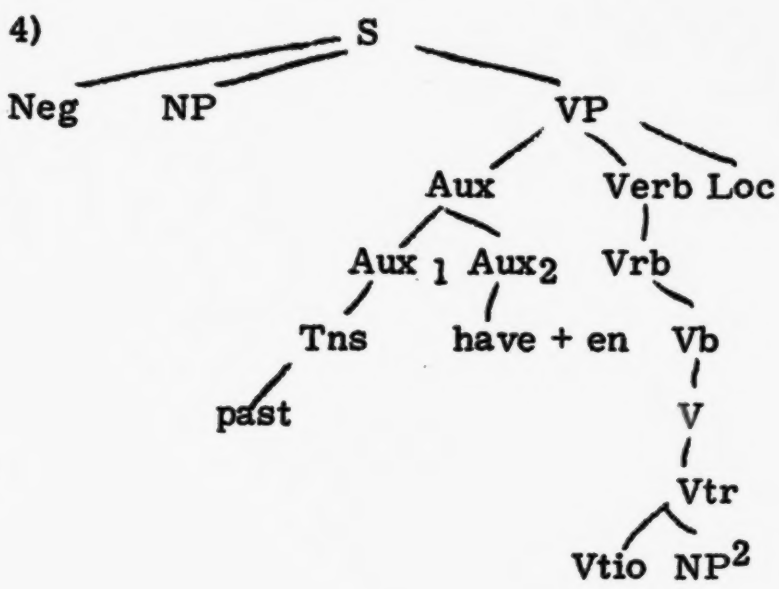


28. Why is Neg in Rule (1) ?
    1) The choice of becoming negative or not exists for all sentences. The sentence itself--not just some part of it--will be negative. Therefore, the choice must be made at the beginning.
    2) Neg is a part of the VP and therefore must appear in the first rule containing a VP.
    3) Neg is an optional element, and it is placed in Rule (1) as a matter of convenience.
    4) Q appears in Rule (1) so Neg must appear in Rule (1) because they can not be separated from each other.

29. Which of the following sentences has NP + past + Vlnk + Adj + Loc as the basic underlying symbol string?
    1) The man could not hear the orchestra clearly.
    2) The boy seemed lazy at the summer camp.
    3) Sally did not taste the salmon at the luau.
    4) Janie did not become queen at the dance.

30. Which of the following sentences has NP + pres + be + ing + V_{in} + Dir as the basic underlying symbol string?
    1) He had not been allowing enough time.
    2) The gentleman is not remaining here.
    3) I am going to Europe
    4) The actress was being temperamental.

31. Which of the following sentences has Neg + NP^1 + past + V_{tio} + IO + NP^2 + Tm as the basic underlying symbol string?
    1) She did not explain the problem to Elaine yesterday.
    2) He must not stay in the house today.
    3) She cut the flowers from her garden this morning.
    4) Jim did not give Joe the information yesterday.

32. Select the answer which gives the correct order of transformations which the following sentence has undergone.
    Don't palm trees grow in Alaska?
    1) Do-support, Neg, Yes-No transformations.
    2) Neg, Yes-No, Do-support transformations
    3) Yes-No, Neg, Do-support transformations
    4) Neg and do-support transformations

33. Which of the following sentences contains a Q, a Neg and a Vt_{dir}?
    1) Hasn't he parked the car yet?
    2) Can't the boy throw the ball to the dog?
    3) Couldn't he climb up the ladder next to the house?
    4) Did he put the dry grass on the pile?

34. Which of the following sentences contains a Neg, a V_{mid} and a Loc?
    1) The man didn't weigh the potatoes at the store.
    2) Did he prune the rose bushes in the back yard?
    3) He didn't have hay fever in Arizona.
    4) She didn't stay home during the winter months.

35. Which of the following sentences contains a Neg, a M, and a Vt_{prt}?
    1) He did not pick his clothes up.
    2) The child cannot walk around the block.
    3) The man moved up the theater aisle.
    4) The girl should not put up her hair.

36. Which of the following sentences contains a Q, a Neg, a Vtr, and a Man?
    1) Isn't the player bouncing the ball rapidly?
    2) Didn't the student driver back up carefully?
    3) Isn't that John's typewriter on the desk?
    4) The young boy did not mow the lawn carefully.

37. Select the answer which gives the correct order of transformations which the following sentence has undergone?
    Can't Sue explain her feelings?
    1) Neg, Yes-No, and do-support transformations
    2) Yes-No, do-support, and Neg transformations
    3) Do-support, Neg, and Yes-No tranformations
    4) Neg and Yes-No transformations

In items 38 and 39 identify the construction underlined in the sentence.

38. The old woman will not drag out her souvenirs.
    1) Neg + Vt_{prep} + Prep
    2) Neg + Vt_{prt} + Prt + NP^2
    3) M + Neg + Vtr
    4) Neg + Vtr + NP^2

39. The boy did not present the gift to his mother on her birthday.
    1) past + do + Neg + V_{tio} + IO + NP^2
    2) past + do + Neg + Vt_{dir} + Dir
    3) past + do + Neg + V_{tio} + NP^2 + IO
    4) past + do + Neg + Vt_{dir} + NP^2 + Dir

OREGON CURRICULUM STUDY CENTER

Language Curriculum III

LANGUAGE TEST

EXPANSION OF TRANSITIVE VERBS

Instructions to students:

Answers to the questions are to be recorded on the separate answer sheets provided. PLEASE BE SURE TO USE ONLY SIDE A OF THE ANSWER SHEET, THE SIDE THAT HAS ROOM FOR 5 CHOICES.

Use a soft lead pencil (#2 or softer) and completely fill the space between the lines for the response you choose as the correct answer. Your score on this test will be the number of correct answers you mark. There is only one best answer for each item.

Sample test item:

Who is the chief executive of the United States Government?
(1) The President
(2) The Secretary of State
(3) The Secretary of Defense
(4) The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

Since the correct answer is 1, the answer sheet is marked like this:

Sample test item:

TE 000 243

The project reported herein was supported through the Cooperative Research Program of the Office of Education, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

In items 1-9 following each sentence some verb types are listed. Choose the one which corresponds to the verb found in the sentence.

Example:

Joe gave the girl a necklace.
(1) V_{tdir}
(2) V_{tprep}
(3) V_{mid}
(4) V_{tio}
(5) V_{tprt}

The correct answer is #4.

1. The black sedan carried the gangsters to their hideout.
   (1) V_{in}
   (2) V_{tio}
   (3) V_{tprt}
   (4) Be
   (5) V_{tdir}

2. The old man shuffled along the street.
   (1) V_{i}
   (2) V_{lnk}
   (3) V_{tprt}
   (4) V_{tdir}
   (5) V_{tio}

3. The dog looked for the cat.
   (1) V_{tio}
   (2) V_{mid}
   (3) V_{tprt}
   (4) V_{tprep}
   (5) V_{tdir}

4. The cook turned on the oven.
   (1) V_{tdir}
   (2) V_{tprt}
   (3) V_{lnk}
   (4) V_{tprep}
   (5) V_{mid}

5. Mother bought my sister a new coat.
   (1) V_{lnk}
   (2) V_{tprep}
   (3) V_{tio}
   (4) V_{tdir}
   (5) V_{tprt}

6. The child told the truth to his mother.
   (1) V_{tprt}
   (2) V_{tio}
   (3) V_{tprep}
   (4) V_{tdir}
   (5) V_{mid}

7. The boy stayed home for a week.
   (1) V_{tprt}
   (2) V_{tdir}
   (3) V_{lnk}
   (4) V_{tprep}
   (5) V_{in}

8. The man made out the report.
   (1) V_{tprt}
   (2) V_{tprep}
   (3) V_{tdir}
   (4) V_{tio}
   (5) V_{lnk}

9. The vice-president asked a question of the committee.
   (1) V_{tprt}
   (2) V_{tr}
   (3) V_{tdir}
   (4) V_{tprep}
   (5) V_{tio}

In exercises 10-13 select the VP which has the underlying structure of the symbols beneath the blank.

10. The waterfall $\underline{\qquad\qquad}$
$$\overline{past + V_{tprt} + Prt + NP^2}$$

   (1) drowned out our voices.
   (2) covered the cave completely.
   (3) sprayed water on the boys.
   (4) dropped 1500 feet from one level.
   (5) created a roar throughout the valley.

11. The teacher $\underline{\qquad\qquad}$
$$\overline{past + V_{tio} + prep + NP^3 + NP^2}$$

   (1) walked across the street.
   (2) closed the window yesterday.
   (3) threw out the test papers.
   (4) gave the class a test.
   (5) scolded Joe and Jim.

12. We $\underline{\qquad\qquad}$
$$\overline{past + V_{tdir} + Dir + NP^2}$$

   (1) sent the boys a present today.
   (2) rowed the boat towards shore.
   (3) walked up the steep hill.
   (4) weighed the sack of potatoes.

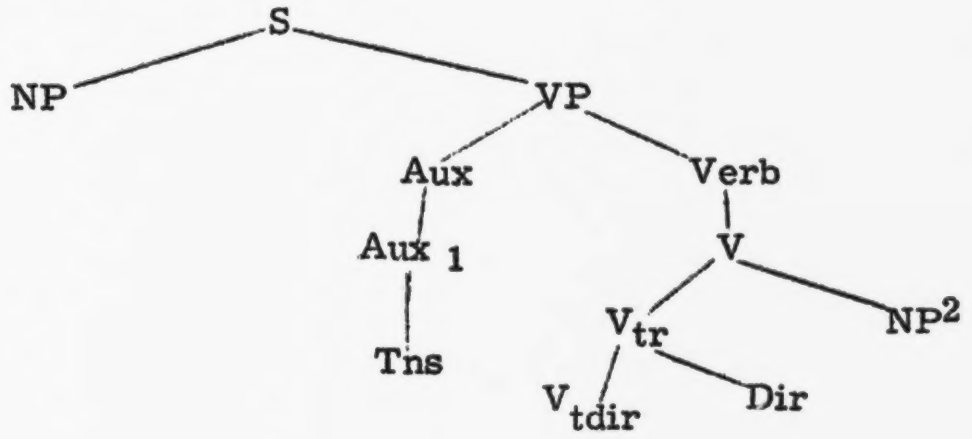
13. The lawyer $\underline{\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad}$
$\text{past} + V_{\text{tprt}} + \text{Prt} + NP^2$

(1) went into the courtroom.
(2) gave his client a receipt.
(3) looked the case over.
(4) ate dinner at the club.
(5) looked away from the girl.

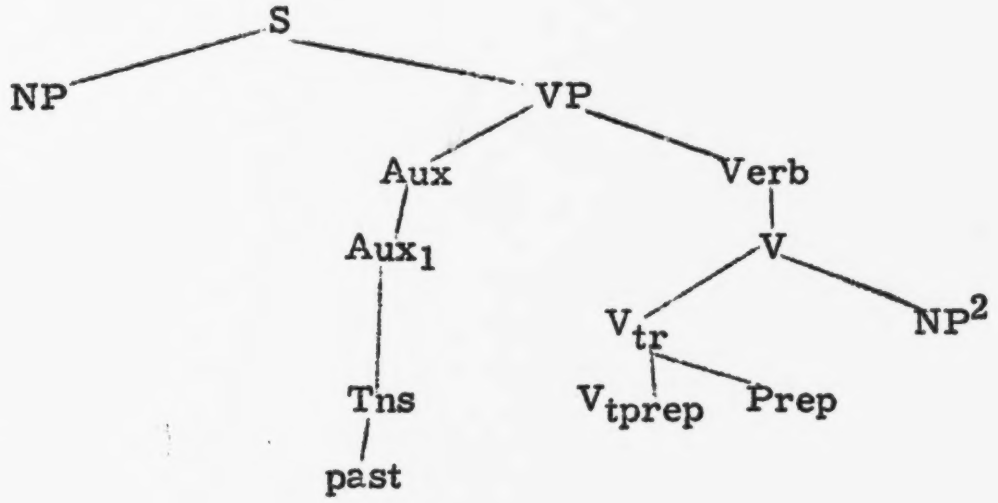
In exercises 14-17 decide which diagram produces an accurate linguistic string for the sentences.

14. The dog tore up the slipper.

(1)



(2)



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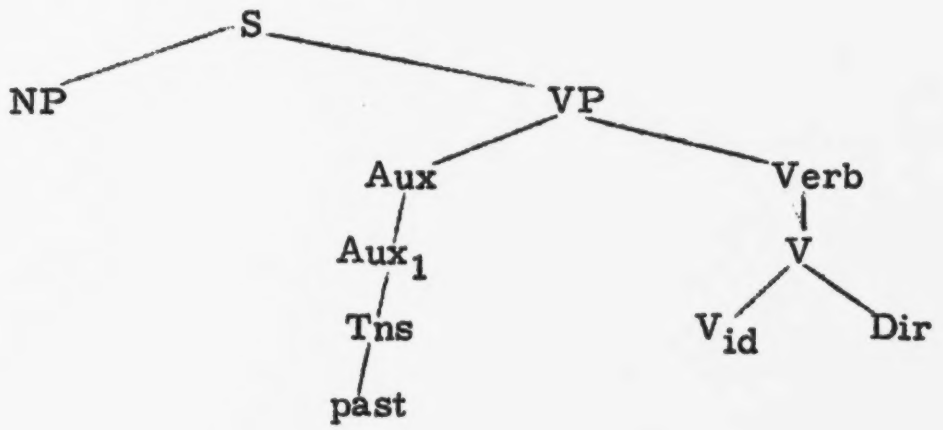

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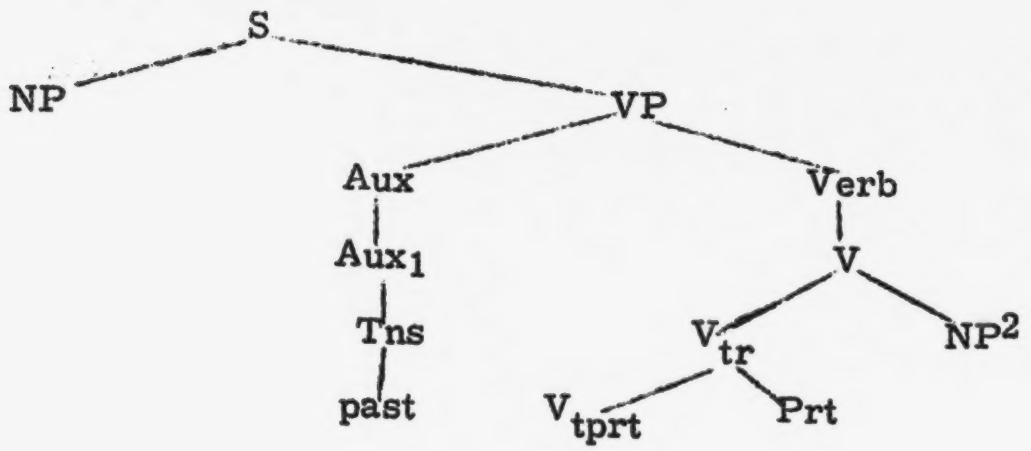
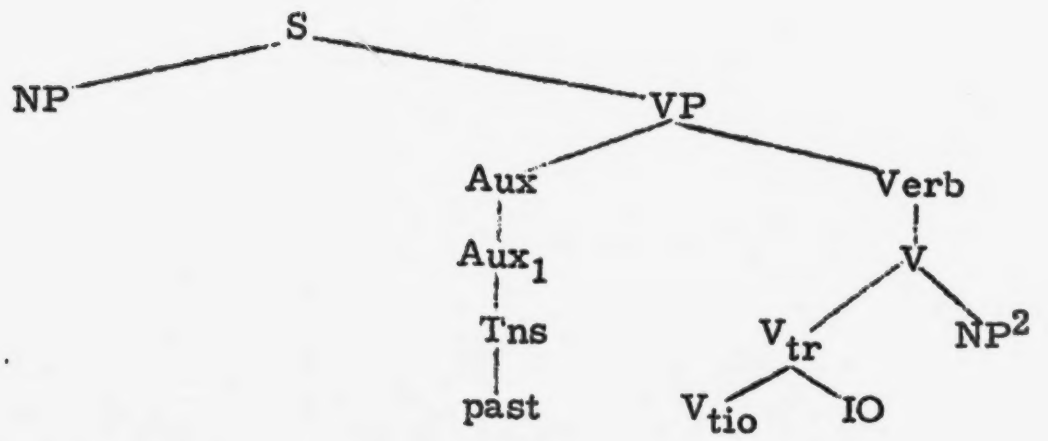
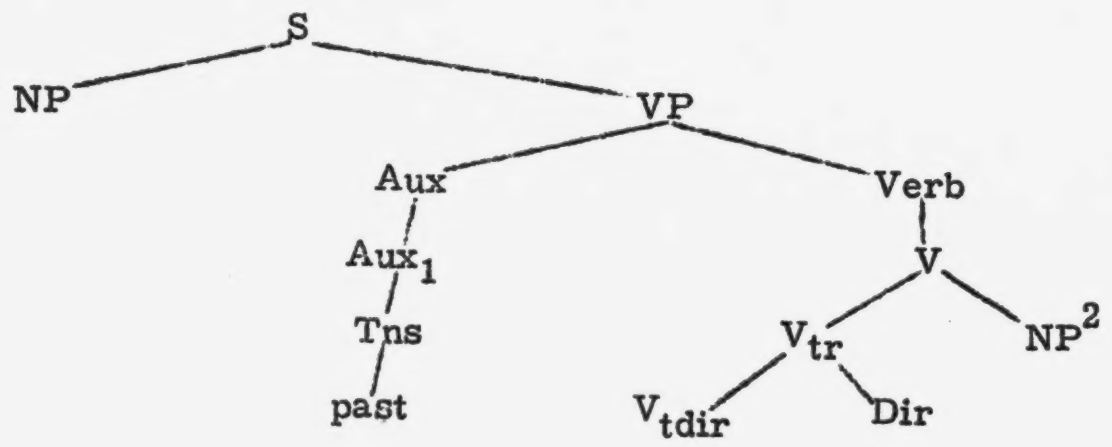


(5)

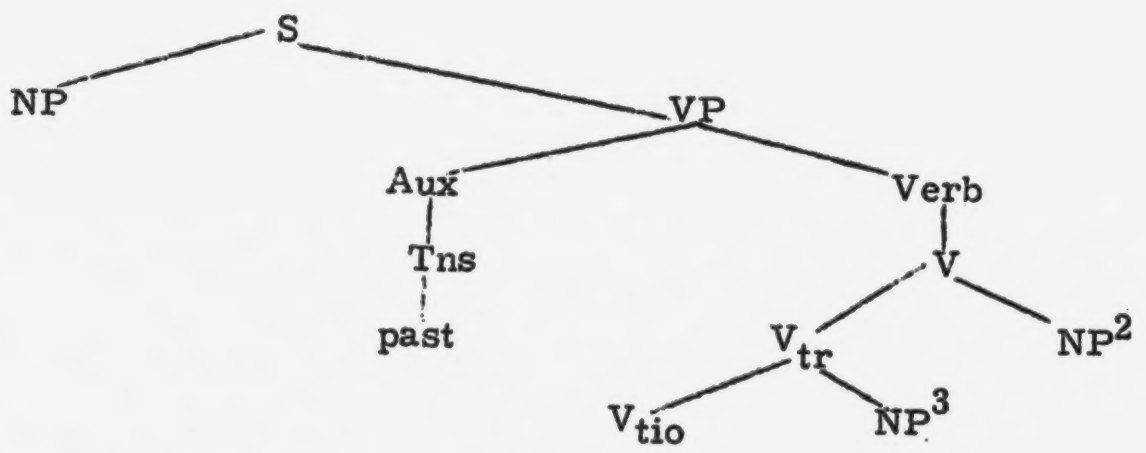


15. Jill sold Mary the coat.

(1)



(2)



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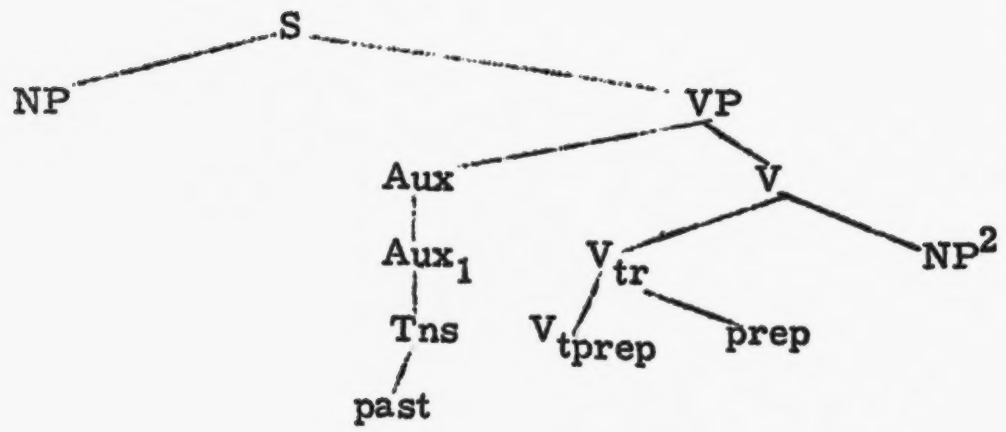

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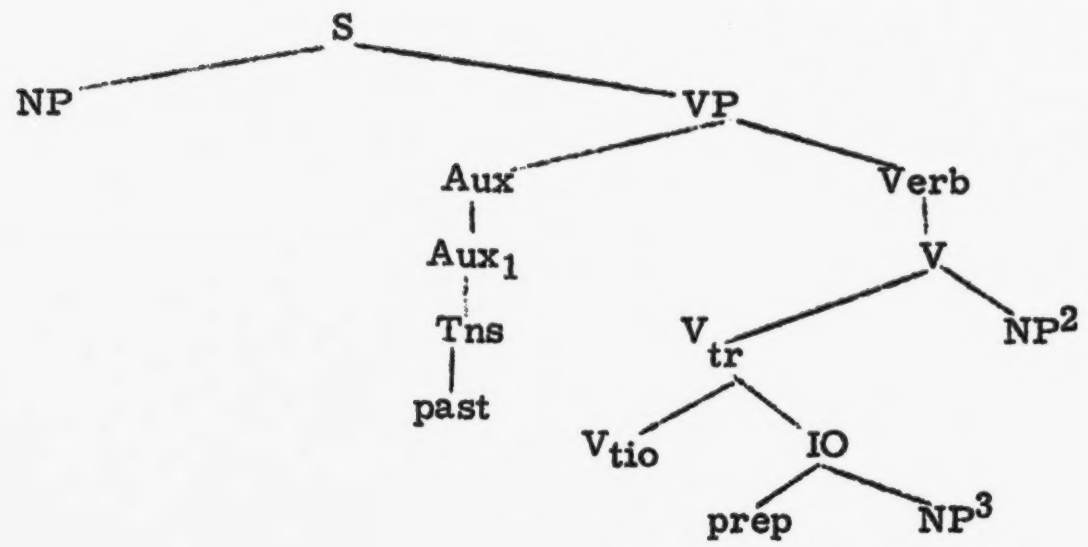

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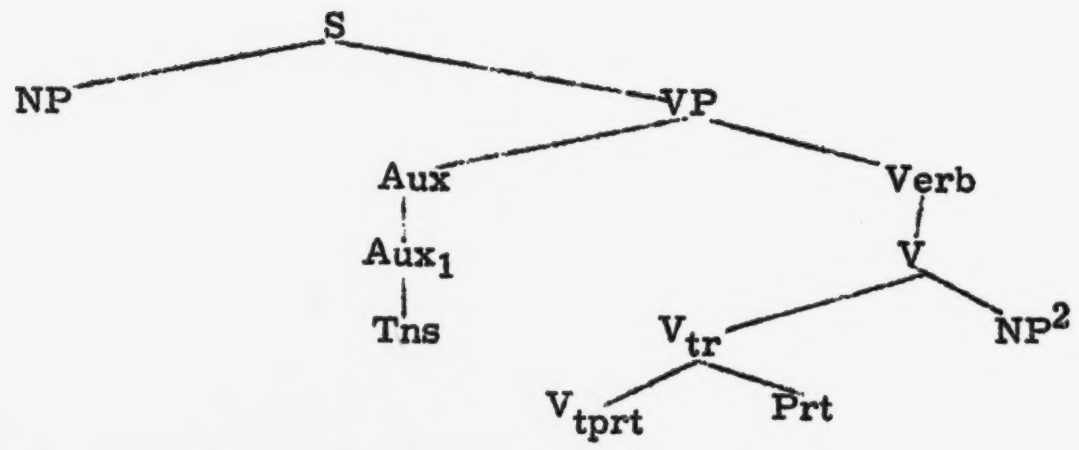
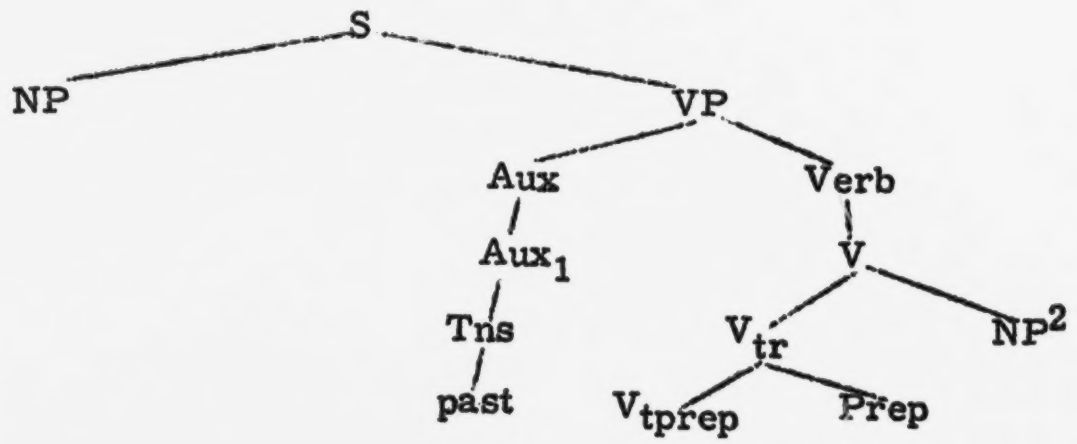
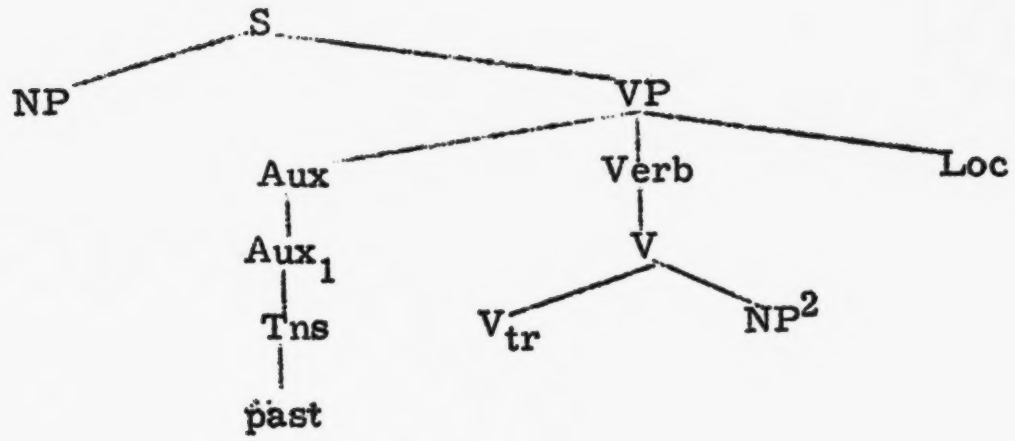


16. The mathematician looked at the problem.

(1)



(2)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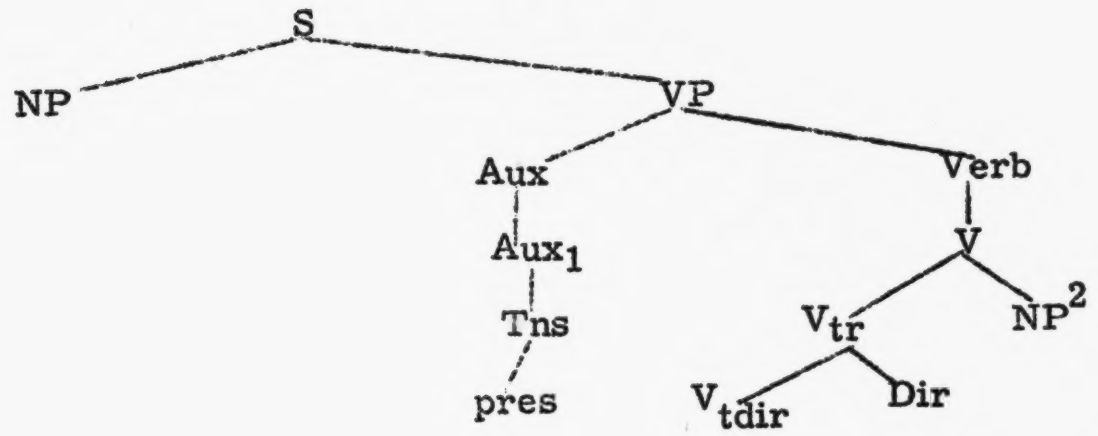
Verb
Loc
Aux1
V
Tns
Vtr
NP2
past

(3)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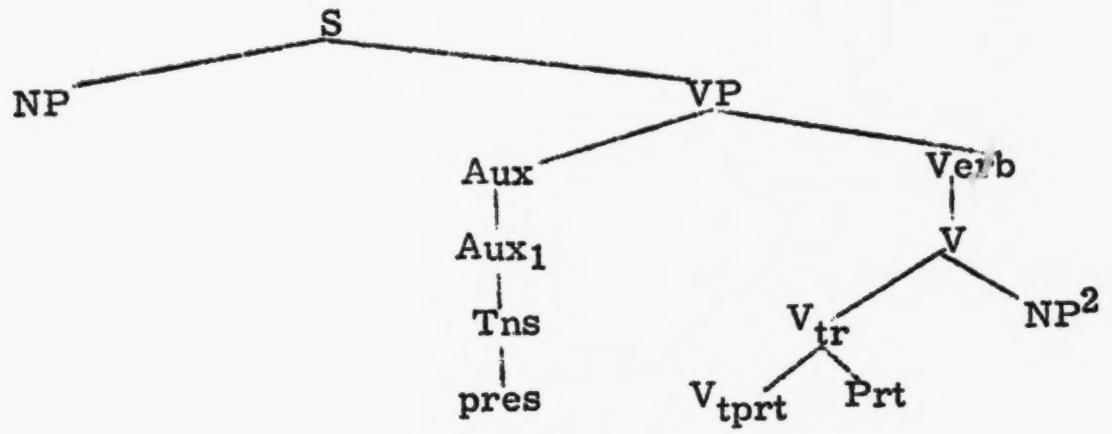
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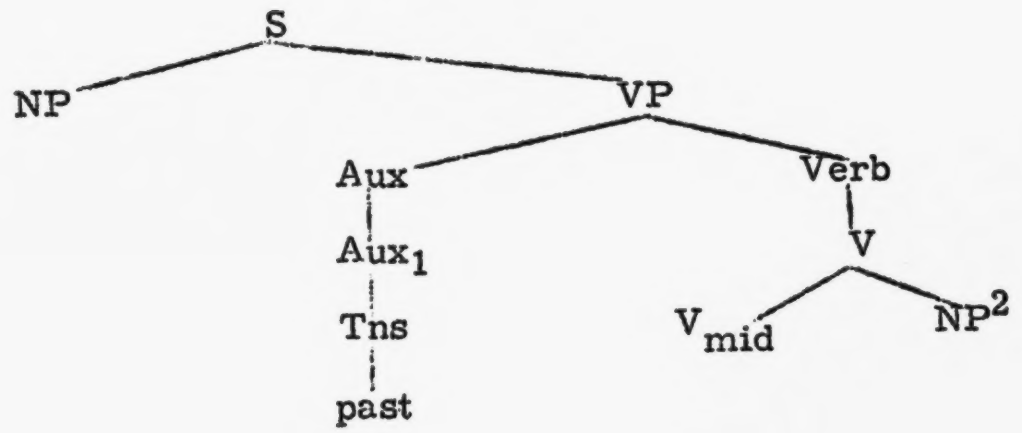
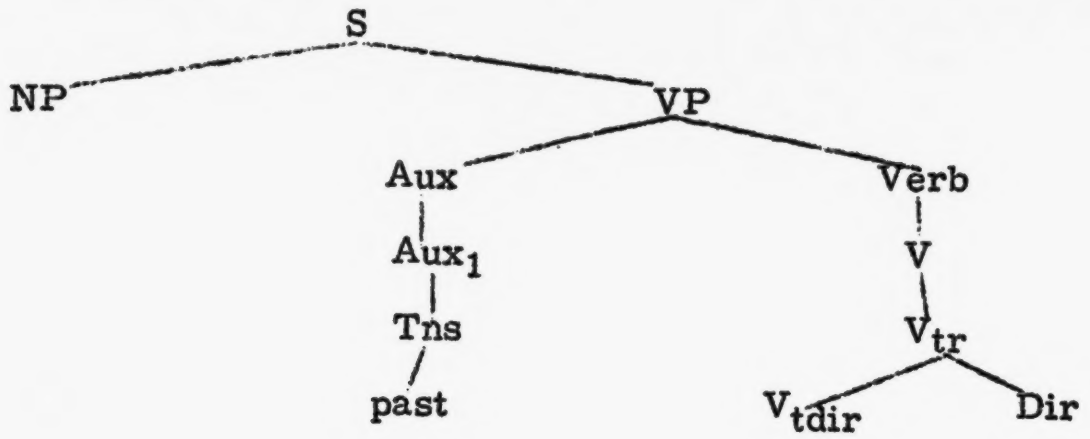
(5)


S
NP
VP
Aux
Verb
Aux1
V
Tns
Vmid
NP2
past

17. The boy put the paper on the porch.

(1)



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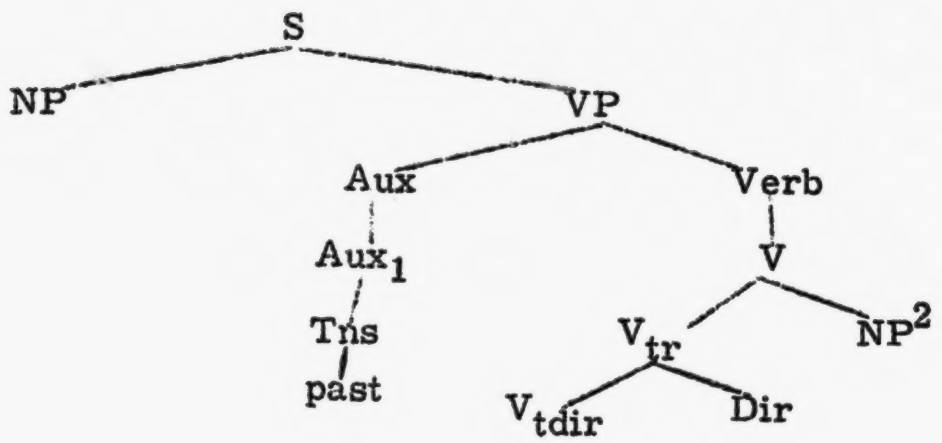

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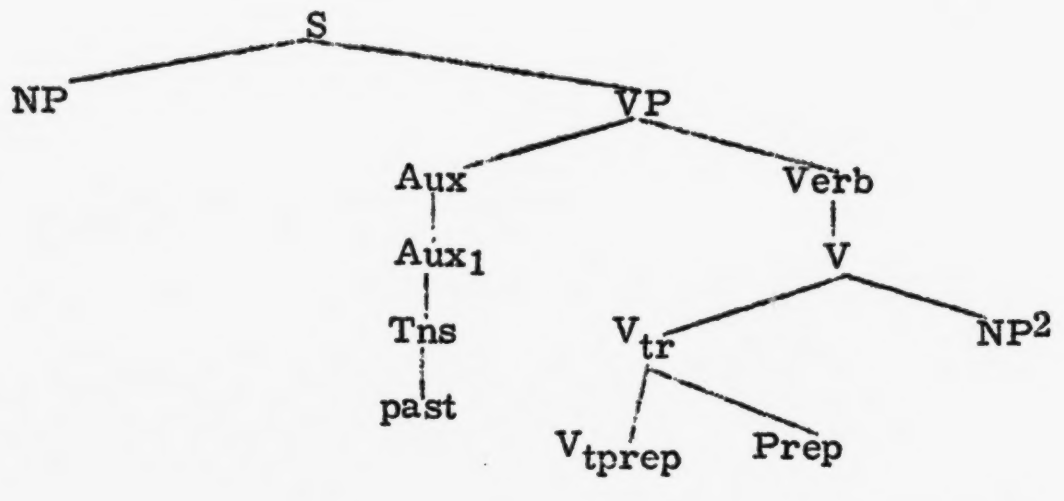

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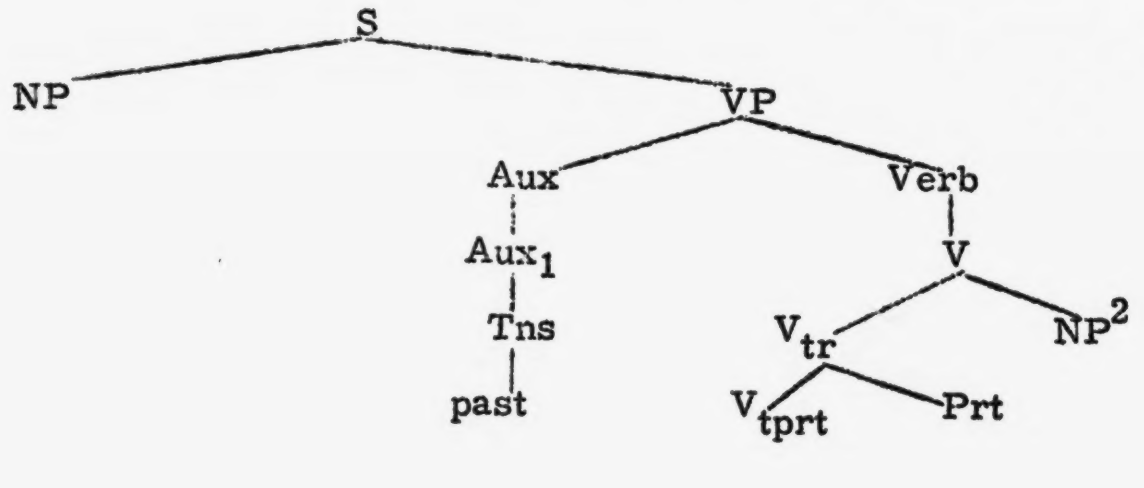

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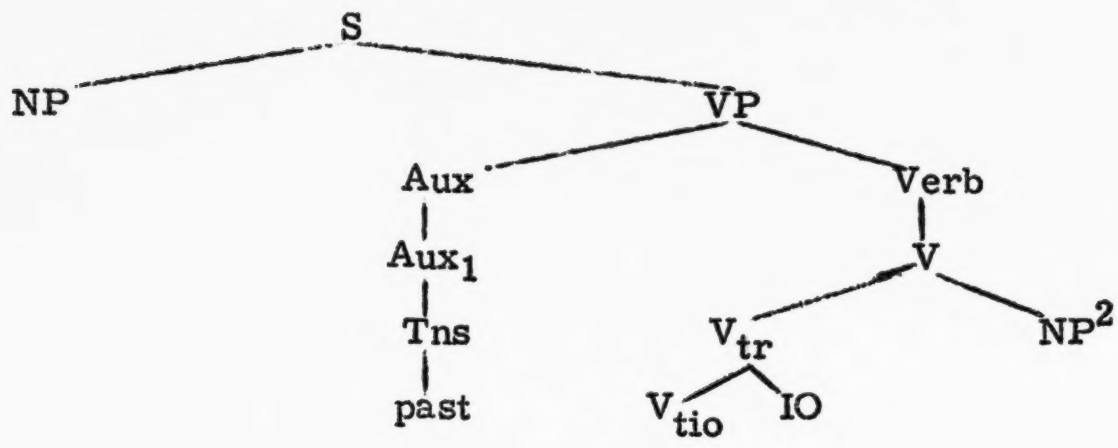


18. Which of the following characteristics applies only to the transitive verb?
    (1) Cannot be made passive
    (2) Can be made passive
    (3) Has an NP^2
    (4) Can undergo a T_Q
    (5) Can be followed by Adj , Loc, and NP^2

19. The V_{tprep} is best defined as a verb which
    (1) cannot be made passive
    (2) can undergo an optional transformation.
    (3) has an obligatory transformation.
    (4) cannot undergo a transformation.
    (5) must have an NP^3.

20. What characteristic is shared by V_{tio}, V_{tprep}, V_{tprt}, and V_{tdir} verbs?
    (1) They all undergo obligatory transformations.
    (2) They all may undergo optional transformations.
    (3) Besides the NP^2 they require an additional element to complete them.
    (4) They can be made passive in two ways.

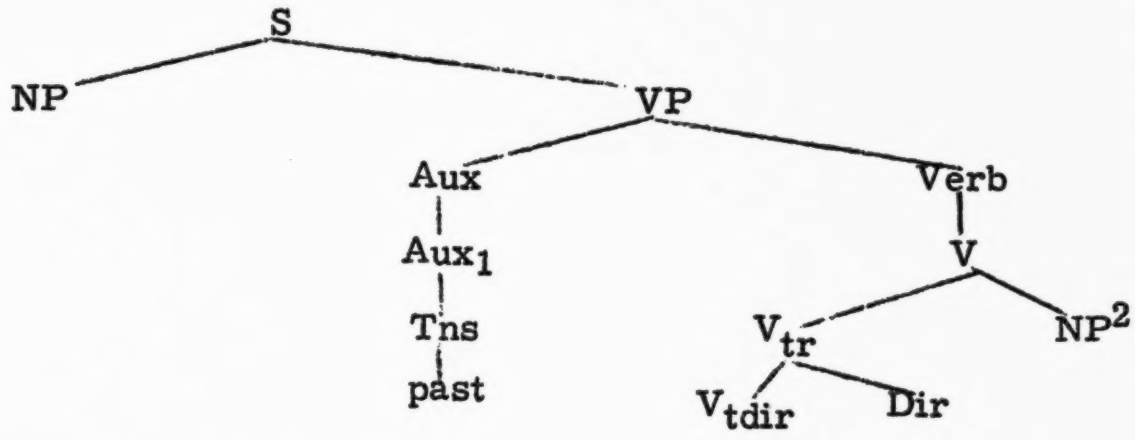
21. What happens in a sentence with a V_{tprt} verb if the direct object is a pronoun?
    (1) The sentence may undergo an optional transformation.
    (2) The particle may be deleted from the sentence.
    (3) A preposition must be added to make the sentence grammatical.
    (4) The sentence undergoes an obligatory transformation, which moves the particle.

22. What is the difference between a V_{tprep} + Prep verb and a V_{tprt} + Prt verb?
    (1) Sentences with a V_{tprep} must have an NP^3.
    (2) Sentences with a V_{tprt} + Prt can be reordered.
    (3) Sentences with a V_{tprep} + Prep can be reordered.
    (4) Sentences with a V_{tprep} + Prep cannot undergo the passive transformation.

23. Which of the following characteristics applies only to a sentence with a V_{tio} + IO?
    (1) It can be made passive in two ways.
    (2) It must have a pronoun as its indirect object.
    (3) The indirect object must be moved to a place after NP^2.
    (4) The preposition before NP^3 cannot be deleted.

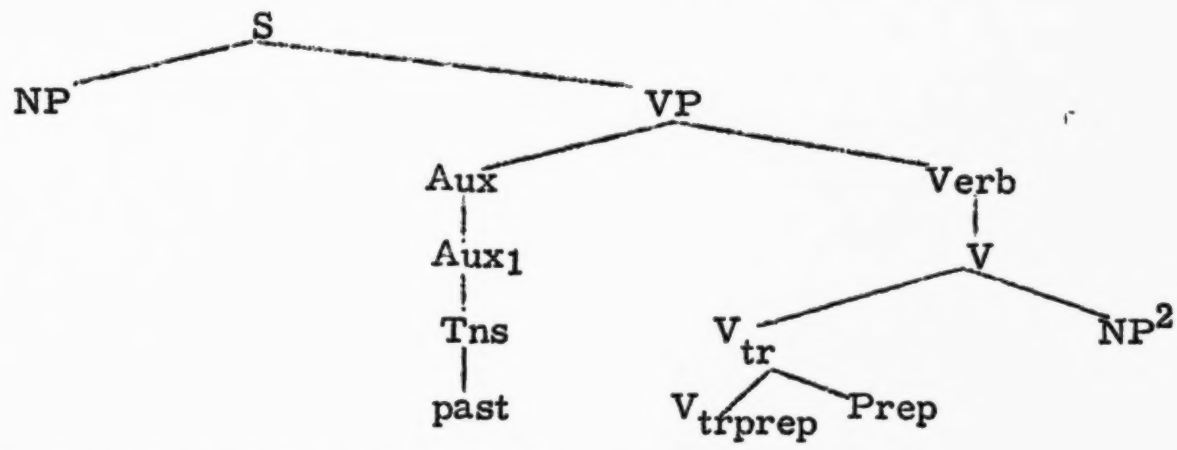
In items 24 and 25 decide which sentence corresponds to the given diagram.

24.



    (1) The secretary picked up the phone.
    (2) The couple walked out holding hands.
    (3) Mr. Smith built Jim a miniature car.
    (4) The man dragged the carcass into the camp.
    (5) The bookkeeper prepared the report for her boss.

25.



    (1) The teacher objected to the answer.
    (2) The man cut down the tree.
    (3) The cashier handed the money to the girl.
    (4) The police department called out the volunteers.
    (5) The little boy raced the car down the hill.

26. Which of the following sentences can be made passive?
    (1) Joe is a good math student.
    (2) Mary walked home in the rain.
    (3) The boy remained in the classroom.
    (4) The man drove the car into the garage.
    (5) Her new shoes cost ten dollars.

27. Which of the following sentences contains a V_{mid}?
    (1) The prisoners followed the policeman.
    (2) The water damaged the carpet.
    (3) The boy resembled his mother.
    (4) The father looked at his daughter.
    (5) The plants grew six inches tall.

28. Which of the following sentences contains a V_{tprep}?
    (1) The boy squealed on his brother.
    (2) The woman hung up the laundry.
    (3) Susan ran across the field hurriedly.
    (4) The hen provided warmth for her chicks.
    (5) The sun shone brightly in the east.

29. Which of the following sentences contains a V_{tdir}?
    (1) The ship remained in the harbor.
    (2) The couple lived in our block.
    (3) Ben looked at the teacher.
    (4) The girl tasted the apples on the porch.
    (5) The man pounded the stake into the ground.

30. Which of the following would transform <u>The boy bought for his girl friend a ring</u> into a grammatical sentence?
    (1) Delete "for" and relocate the IO
    (2) Delete the NP^3
    (3) Relocate the IO
    (4) Delete the Prep

31. In order to transform this sentence, <u>Tom took to the dance his sister.</u>, into a grammatical sentence you would have to
    (1) perform an optional transformation
    (2) delete Prep + NP^3
    (3) reorder V_{tdir} and Dir.
    (4) reorder NP^2 and Dir

In exercises 32-37 choose the symbol string which underlies the sentence.

32. Mrs. Smith sends out her laundry.
    (1) NP^1 + pres + V_{tprt} + Prt + NP^2
    (2) NP^1 + pres + V_{tprep} + Prep + NP^2
    (3) NP^1 + pres + V_{id} + Dir
    (4) NP^1 + pres + V_{tdir} + Dir + NP^2
    (5) NP^1 + pres + V_{mid} + NP^2

33. Mrs. Jones sent her daughter to the store.
    (1) NP^1 + past + V_{tprep} + Prep + NP^2 + NP^3
    (2) NP^1 + past + V_{tio} + IO + NP^2
    (3) NP^1 + past + V_{tdir} + Dir + NP^2
    (4) NP^1 + V_{tprt} + Prt + NP^2
    (5) NP^1 + pres + V_{tprt} + Prt + NP^2

34. The teacher put the ruler down.
(1) NP^1 + past + V_{tdir} + Dir + NP^2
(2) NP^1 + past + V_{tprt} + Prt + NP^2
(3) NP^1 + past + V_{tprep} + Prep + NP^2
(4) NP^1 + past + V_{tprt} + NP^2 + Prt
(5) NP^1 + past + V_{in} + Loc

35. The secretary locked up the money in the vault.
(1) NP^1 + past + V_{lnk} + NP^2 + Loc
(2) NP^1 + past + V_{tr} + NP^2 + Loc
(3) NP^1 + past + V_{tprt} + Prt + Loc
(4) NP^1 + past + V_{tprep} + Prep + NP^2 + Loc
(5) NP^1 + past + V_{tprt} + Prt + NP^2 + Loc

36. Jo gave me her address.
(1) NP^1 + past + V_{tio} + NP^2 + IO
(2) NP^1 + past + V_{mid} + NP^2
(3) NP^1 + past + V_{tr} + NP^2 + NP^3
(4) NP^1 + past + V_{tio} + prep + NP^3 + NP^2
(5) NP^1 + past + V_{tio} + prep + NP^2 + NP^3

37. The girl put her books under the desk.
(1) NP^1 + past + V_{tdir} + NP^2 + Dir
(2) NP^1 + past + V_{tr} + NP^2 + Loc
(3) NP^1 + past + V_{tprep} + NP^2 + Prep + NP^3
(4) NP^1 + past + V_{tdir} + Dir + NP^2
(5) NP^1 + past + V_i + Loc

In items 38-42, the symbol strings are followed by five sentences. Choose the one which matches the underlying string.

Example:
NP + past + V_{tio} + prep + NP^3 + NP^2
(1) The boy gave the apple to the teacher.
(2) John wrote Jill a letter yesterday.
(3) The woman put up a new calendar.
(4) The pointer chased the bird to the hunter.
(5) He is typing his exam for the course.

The correct answer is #1.

38. NP + past + V_{tdir} + Dir + NP^2
(1) I hate to leave my parents this fall.
(2) Mark's brother will graduate from college in June.
(3) They elected John president this year.
(4) Ray planned to go to New York tomorrow.
(5) The father guided his son to the best fishing spot.

39. NP + past + V_{tdir} + Dir + NP^2
(1) Mrs. Jones pulled out the weeds in the garden.
(2) Edith refused the nomination for secretary yesterday.
(3) The cheering crowd rushed onto the field.
(4) The chauffeur maneuvered the car into the parking space.
(5) The bird flew over the grass looking for a worm.

40. NP + past + V_{tprep} + Prep + NP^2
    (1) I left my notebook at home.
    (2) The boy fell off his bicycle.
    (3) She offered a glass of milk to the child.
    (4) Hal drank three cokes in thirty minutes.
    (5) The teacher talked to the girls after class.

41. NP + past + V_{tprt} + Prt + NP^2
    (1) He brought his guitar home.
    (2) He is interested in electronics.
    (3) She picked cherries in the orchard.
    (4) The boy took the garbage out.
    (5) The man climbed up the ladder.

42. NP + past + V_{id} + Dir + Tm
    (1) Charlie depended upon you at the race.
    (2) The library subscribed to Look last year.
    (3) He argued with the referee after the game.
    (4) The elephant stayed in the tent during the parade.
    (5) We walked to the party last night.

OREGON CURRICULUM STUDY CENTER

Language Curriculum III

LANGUAGE TEST

DETERMINERS

Instructions to students:

Answers to the questions are to be recorded on the separate answer sheets provided. PLEASE BE SURE TO USE ONLY SIDE A OF THE ANSWER SHEET, THE SIDE THAT HAS ROOM FOR 5 CHOICES.

Use a soft lead pencil (#2 or softer) and completely fill the space between the lines for the response you choose as the correct answer. Your score on this test will be the number of correct answers you mark. There is only one best answer for each item.

Sample test item: Who is the chief executive of the United States Government?
(1) The President
(2) The Secretary of State
(3) The Secretary of Defense
(4) The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

Since the correct answer is 1, the answer sheet is marked like this:

Sample test item:

TE 000 243

The Project reported herein was supported through the Cooperative Research Program of the Office of Education, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

1. The most common determiners, a, an, the, and some, form a special class called
   (1) generatives
   (2) articles
   (3) indefinites
   (4) particles

2. How does the NP "the tree" differ in meaning from "a tree"?
   (1) The noun phrase "the tree" singles out a particular tree.
   (2) "The" has a much closer relationship to "tree" than "a" has.
   (3) "A" has a much closer relationship to "tree" than "the" has because "tree" is an indefinite noun.
   (4) Other words can be added to the NP "the tree" but not to the NP "a tree."

3. What determiner is grammatical in the slot in this sentence, "Mr. Smith is _____ very one I meant."?
   (1) an indefinite article
   (2) a demonstrative
   (3) a consonant
   (4) a definite article

4. Which of the following phonetic symbols represent the word "some" found in the following sentence?
   Sentence: "Some boys walked by."
   (1) /sām/
   (2) /sə́m/
   (3) /sə̌m/
   (4) /sə̂m/

5. A, an, and some are distributed in such a way in English sentences that where one of them occurs
   (1) the other two may appear also.
   (2) only one of the other two may appear.
   (3) the other two cannot appear.
   (4) the other two cannot be separated.

6. A and an are not grammatical in front of either
   (1) mass nouns or plural count nouns.
   (2) animate or inanimate nouns
   (3) human or nonhuman nouns.
   (4) human nouns or singular count nouns.

7. Articles in English are explained by
   (1) rewrite rules
   (2) a double-base transformation.
   (3) a single-base transformation.
   (4) none of these

In items 8-15 identify the class of the noun underlined in each sentence.

Example:

The boat crossed the lake rapidly.

(1) N_{cnt}
(2) N_{non}
(3) N_{in}
(4) N_{an}

The correct answer is #3.

8. A fourth way to get across town will be explained by Bill.
   (1) N_{non}
   (2) N_{in}
   (3) N_{m}
   (4) N_{cnt}

9. Was the beast in the movie realistic?
   (1) N_{hum}
   (2) N_{an}
   (3) N_{in}
   (4) N_{non}

10. The queen ruled the court with dignity.
    (1) N_{hum}
    (2) N_{cnt}
    (3) N_{an}
    (4) N_{non}

11. Andy was worried about the weather at the coast.
    (1) N_{non}
    (2) N_{in}
    (3) N_{cnt}
    (4) N_{m}

12. We shall visit several French families while we are in Quebec.
    (1) N_{m}
    (2) N_{non}
    (3) N_{in}
    (4) N_{an}

13. The mother's trust in her son was unfaltering.
    (1) N_{non}
    (2) N_{m}
    (3) N_{in}
    (4) N_{cnt}

14. The poem had four stanzas.
    (1) N_{non}
    (2) N_{m}
    (3) N_{in}
    (4) N_{hum}

15. The horror of the Frankenstein movie made the children cry.
    (1) N_m
    (2) N_{non}
    (3) N_{in}
    (4) N_{an}

16. A occurs before nouns which begin with a
    (1) vowel sound
    (2) consonant sound
    (3) lexical sound
    (4) phonetic sound

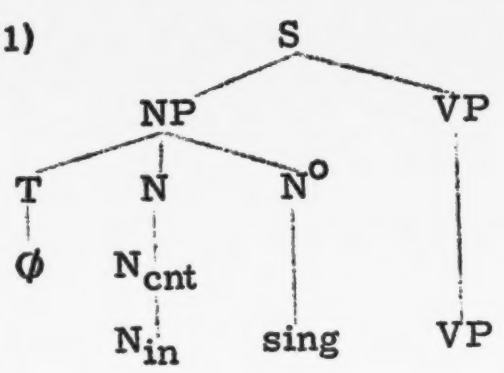
17. An occurs before nouns which begin with a
    (1) consonant sound
    (2) lexical sound
    (3) phonetic sound
    (4) vowel sound

18. The word "some" never appears in the same place that
    (1) a and an do
    (2) the and an do
    (3) the and a do
    (4) a, an and the do

In items 19-25 choose the diagram which corresponds to the given sentence.

Example: The answer should be positive.

(1)



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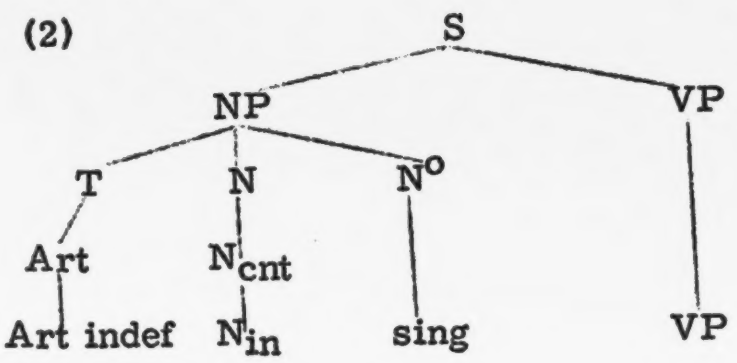

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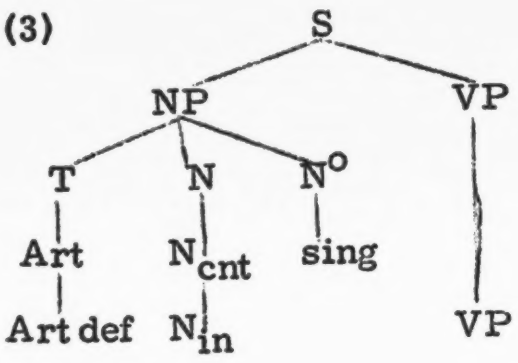

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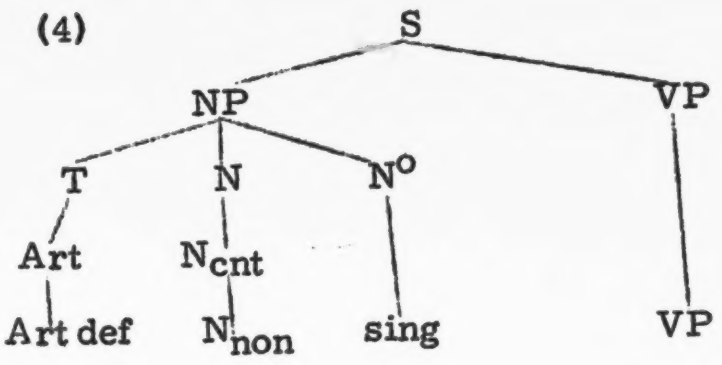
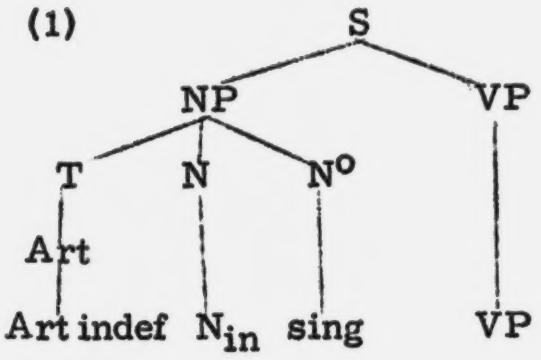


The correct answer is #3.

19. The moonlight streamed across the lake.

(1)



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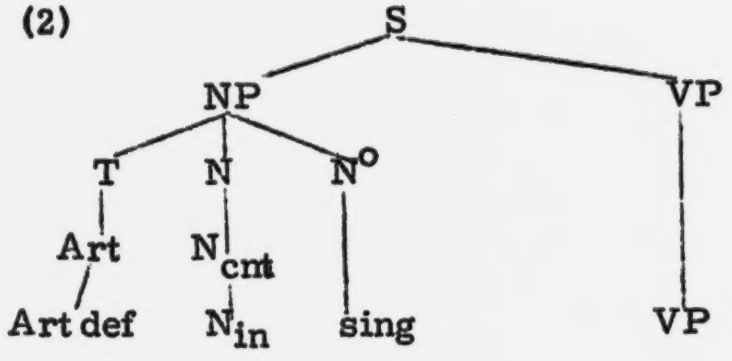

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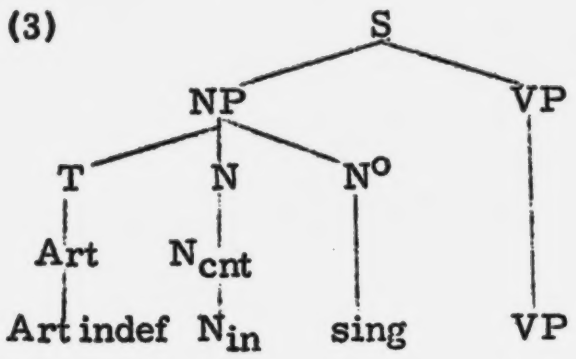

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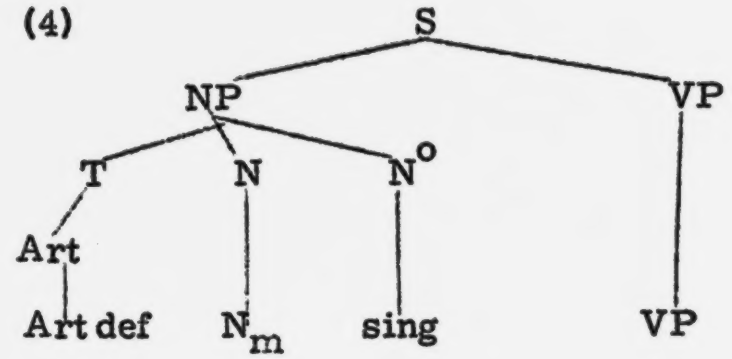
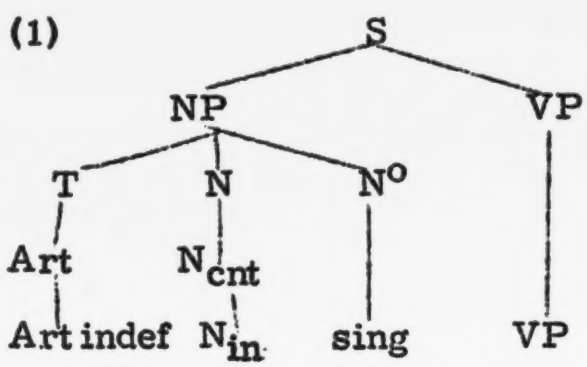


20. An accident occurred at the corner this morning.

(1)



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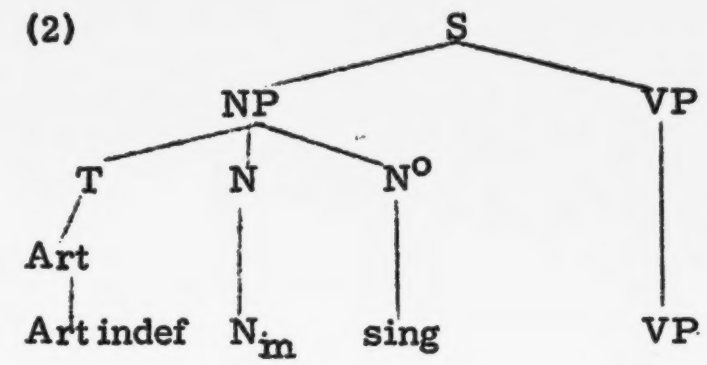

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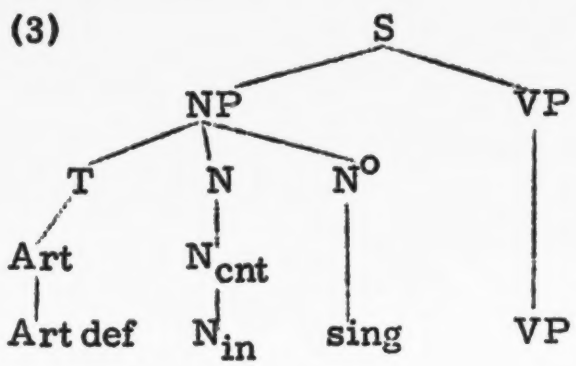

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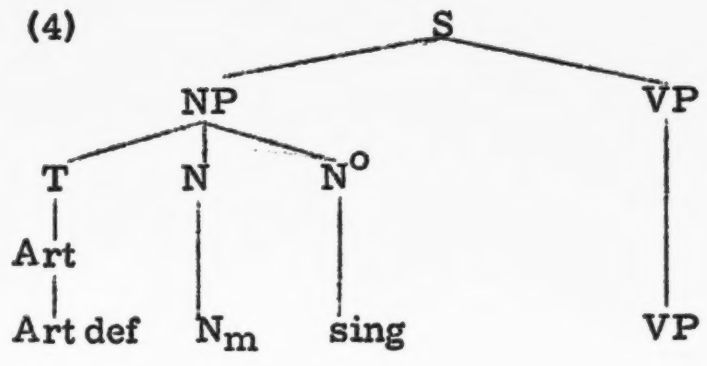
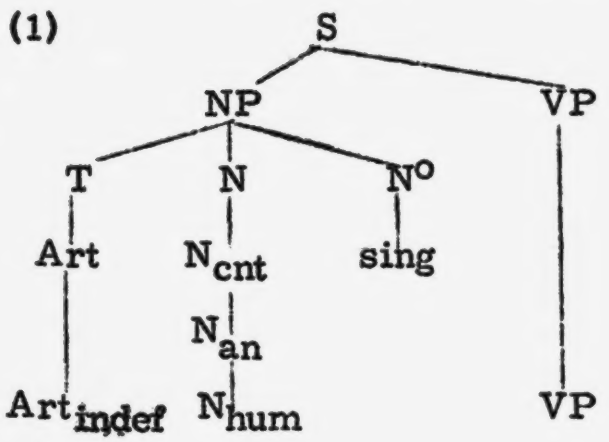


21. The judge reached a decision.

(1)



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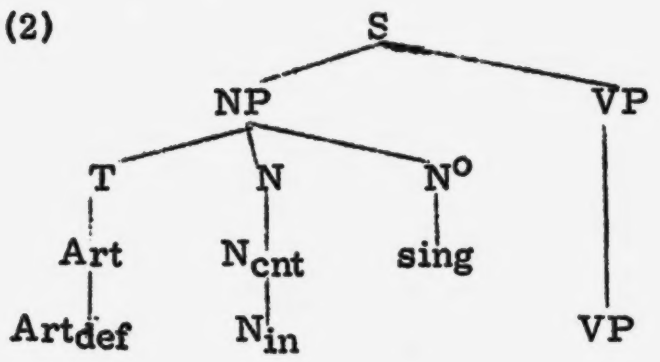
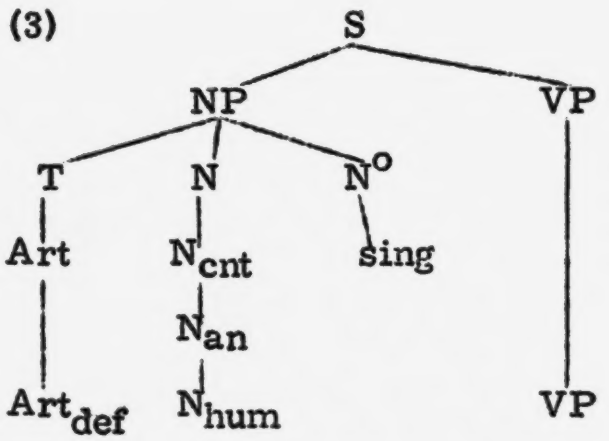
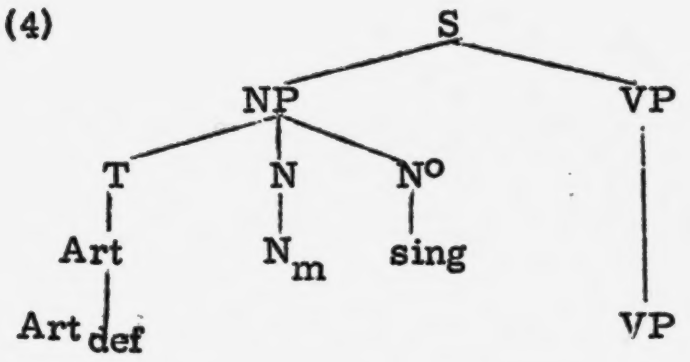


(3)

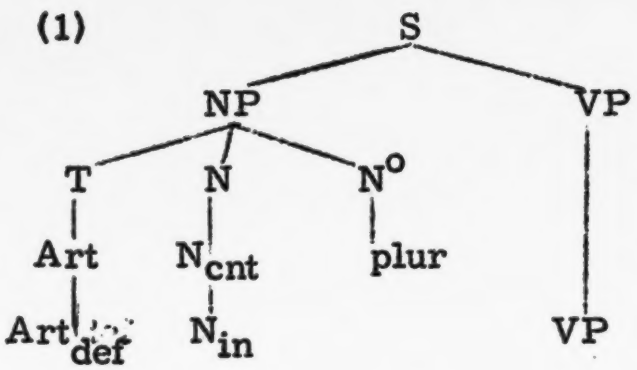


(4)

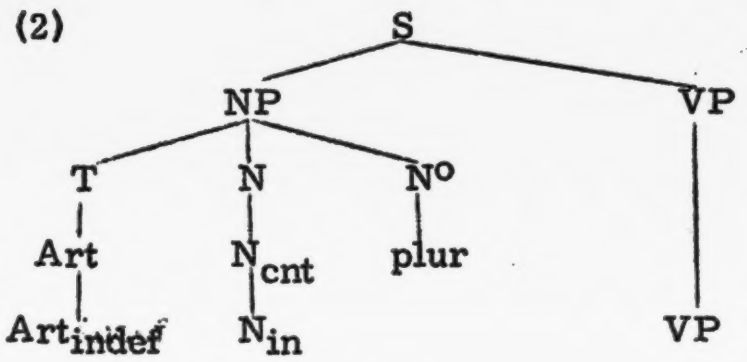


22. Some dresses require extra care.

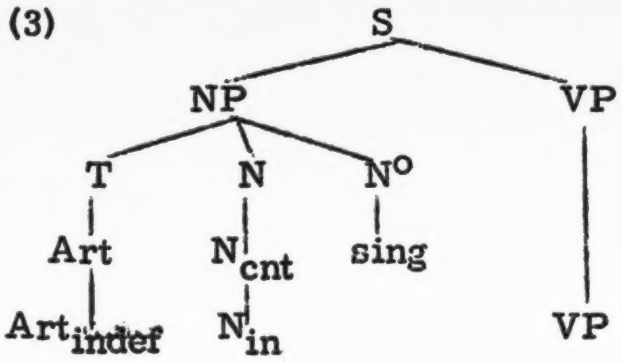
(1)



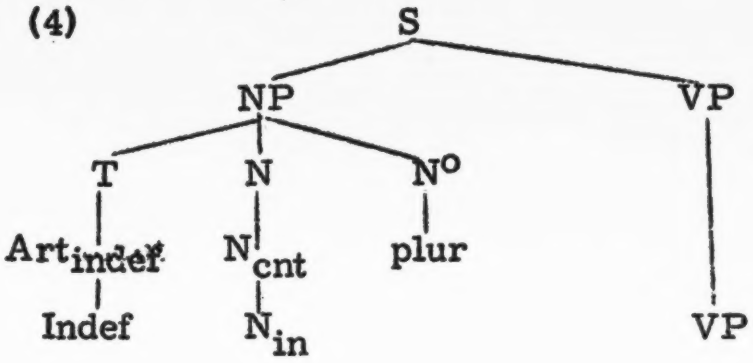
(2)



(3)

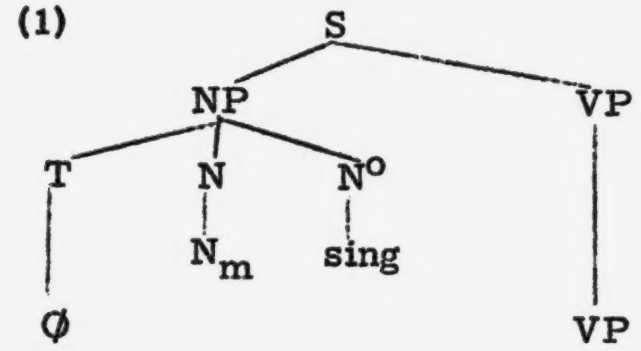


(4)

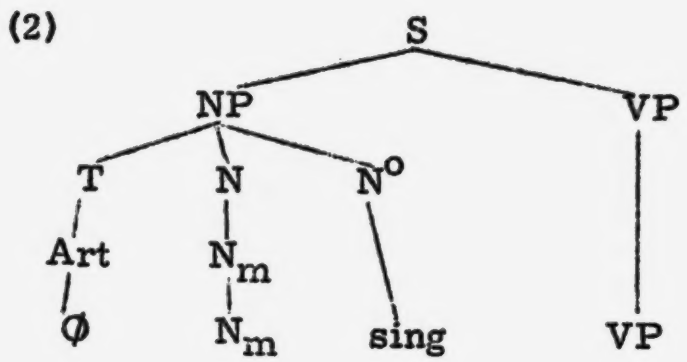


23. Money is the root of all evil.

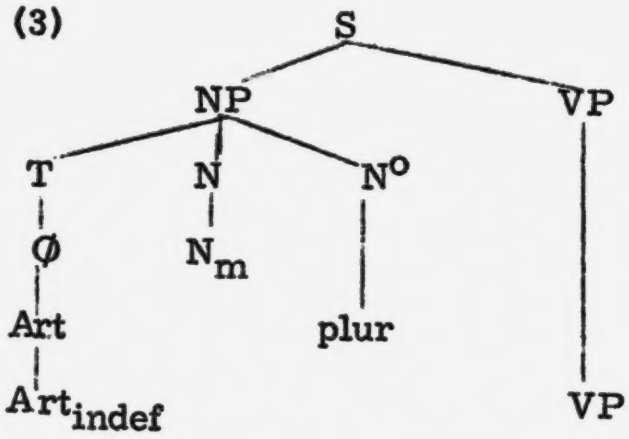
(1)



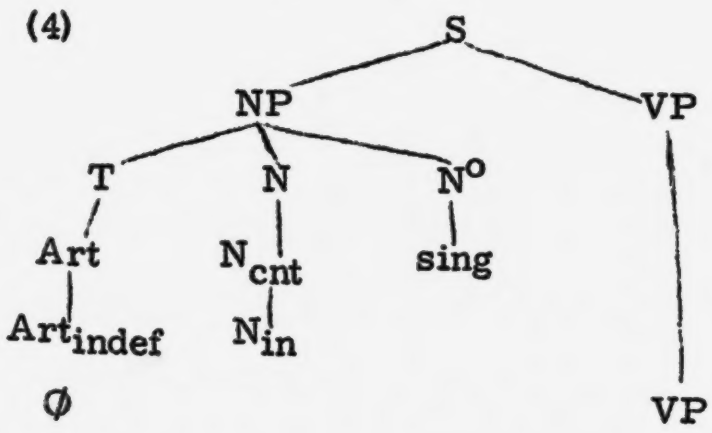
(2)



(3)

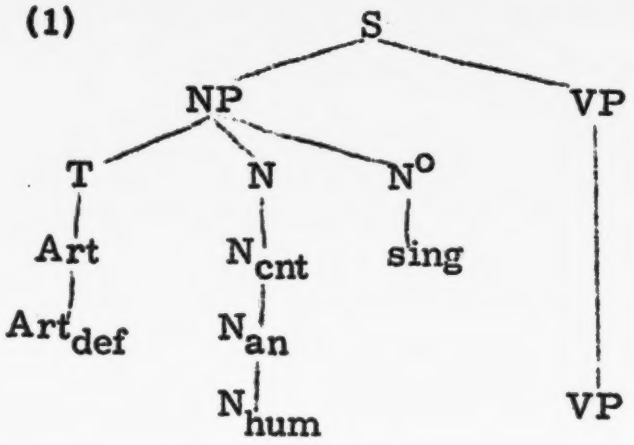


(4)

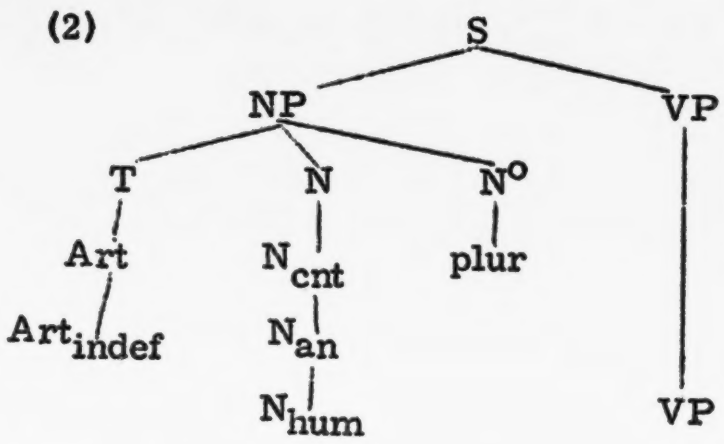


24. We are going to the coast tomorrow.

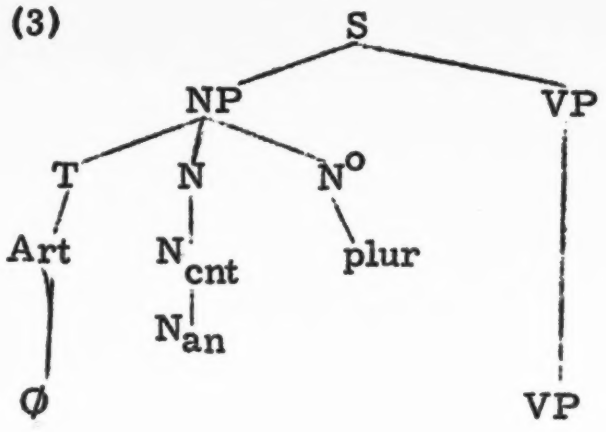
(1)



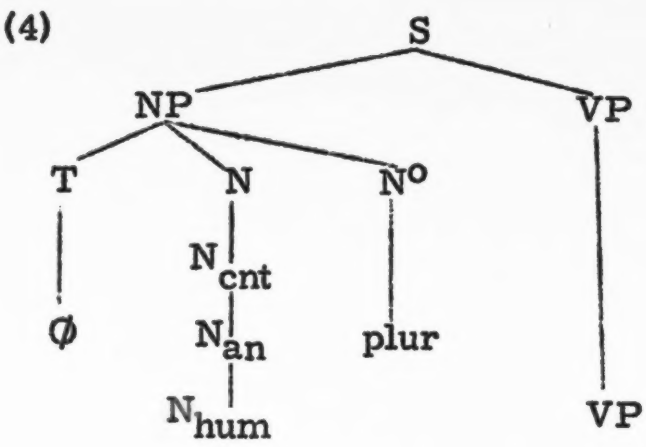
(2)



(3)

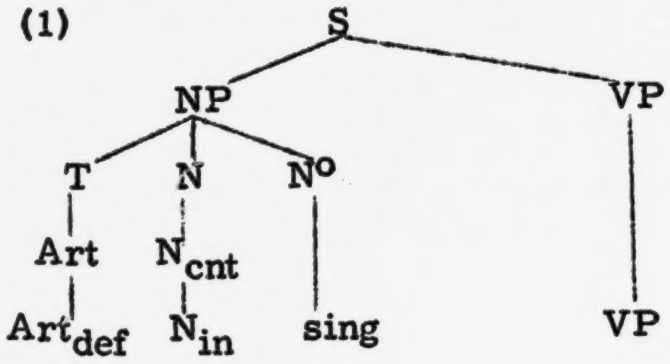


(4)

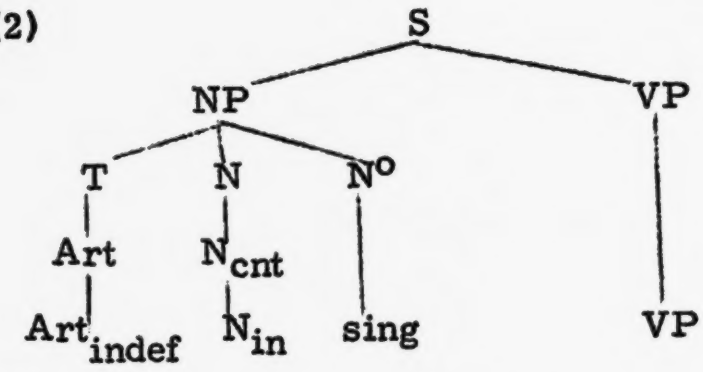


25. A vacation was the prize.

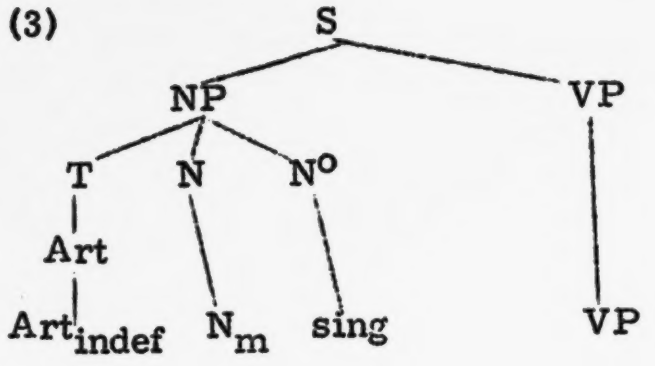
(1)



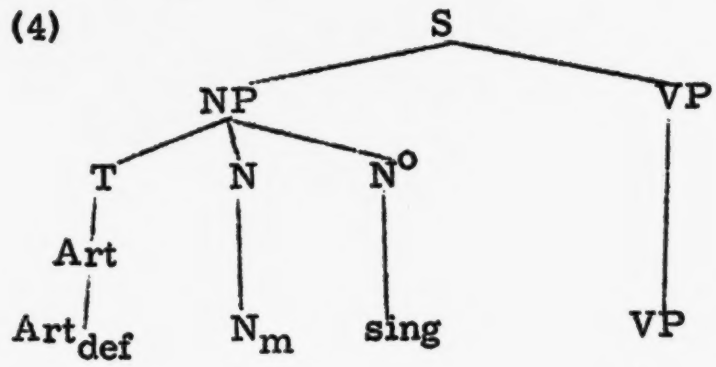
(2)



(3)



(4)



26. The name given to the single article which appears as a, an or some is
    (1) Art_{indef}
    (2) Art_{def}
    (3) Art
    (4) determiner

27. The grammatical pronunciation of "some" in the sentence, "Some problems are harder than others.", would be spelled
    (1) /sə̆m/
    (2) /sə̄m/
    (3) /sə́m/
    (4) /sə̂m/

28. Many people pronounce the word "the" like the word "thee" when the word following it begins with
    (1) a consonant sound
    (2) an unaccented sound
    (3) a vowel sound
    (4) an accented sound

29. When Art_{def} is found in a sentence string, what word should replace it in the final sentence?
    (1) a
    (2) an
    (3) some
    (4) the

In items 30-35 choose the answer which classifies the determiners in the sentence in the order in which they occur in the sentence.

Example:

The teacher gave me an eraser and some chalk.
(1) $Art_{indef,}$ $Art_{indef,}$ $Art_{indef.}$

(2) $Art_{def,}$ $Art_{def,}$ Art_{def}

(3) $Art_{def,}$ $Art_{indef,}$ Art_{indef}

(4) $Art_{def,}$ $\emptyset$, $Art_{indef,}$ Art_{indef}

The correct answer is #4.

30. Charlie Brown arranged a birthday party at which the children played darts and marbles.
(1) $Art_{indef,}$ $Art_{indef,}$ $\emptyset$, $\emptyset$

(2) $\emptyset$, $Art_{indef,}$ $Art_{def,}$ $\emptyset$, $\emptyset$

(3) $\emptyset$, $Art_{def,}$ $\emptyset$, $Art_{def,}$ $\emptyset$

(4) $Art_{def,}$ $Art_{def,}$ $Art_{def,}$ $\emptyset$

31. Not even the threat of failure bothered Robert.
(1) $Art_{def,}$ $\emptyset$, $\emptyset$

(2) $Art_{def,}$ $\emptyset$

(3) $Art_{indef,}$ $\emptyset$, $\emptyset$, Art_{def}

(4) $Art_{def,}$ $\emptyset$, Art_{indef}

32. In a report in some magazine doctors recently discussed new techniques in the discovery of cancer.
(1) $Art_{indef,}$ $\emptyset$, $Art_{def,}$ $\emptyset$, Art_{def}

(2) $Art_{def,}$ $Art_{indef,}$ $\emptyset$, Art_{def}

(3) $Art_{indef,}$ $Art_{def,}$ $\emptyset$, $\emptyset$, $\emptyset$, $\emptyset$

(4) Artindef, $Art_{indef,}$ $\emptyset$, $\emptyset$, $Art_{def,}$ $\emptyset$

33. The officers of some company congratulated the winner and presented a five-hundred-dollar check to him.
(1) $Art_{def,}$ $\emptyset$, $Art_{indef,}$ Art_{indef}

(2) $Art_{def,}$ $Art_{indef,}$ $Art_{def,}$ $Art_{indef,}$ $\emptyset$

(3) $Art_{indef,}$ $Art_{indef,}$ $Art_{indef,}$ Art_{def}

(4) $Art_{def,}$ $Art_{def,}$ $Art_{indef,}$ $Art_{def,}$ $\emptyset$

34. By the time an officer arrived to help the girls, the car had been towed away to a garage.
(1) Art_{indef}, Art_{def}, Art_{indef}, Art_{indef}, Art_{def}

(2) Art_{def}, Art_{indef}, Art_{indef}, Art_{indef}, Art_{indef}

(3) Art_{def}, Art_{indef}, Art_{def}, Art_{def}, Art_{def}

(4) Art_{def}, Art_{def}, Art_{def}, Art_{def}, Art_{indef}

35. The very idea that Joe could perform a trick is unbelievable.
(1) Art_{def}, $\emptyset$, Art_{indef}

(2) Art_{def}, $\emptyset$, Art_{indef}, $\emptyset$

(3) Art_{def}, Art_{indef}, $\emptyset$

(4) Art_{def}, $\emptyset$, Art_{def}, $\emptyset$

In items 36-40 choose the symbol string of the kernel which underlies the given sentence.

Example:

The company sent the representatives to Chicago.
(1) $Art_{indef} + N_{in} + sing + past + V_{tr} + Art_{indef} + N_{hum} + plur + Loc$

(2) $Art_{def} + N_{in} + sing + past + V_{tdir} + Dir + Art_{def} + N_{hum} + plur$

(3) $Art_{def} + N_{m} + sing + past + V_{tdir} + Art_{def} + N_{hum} + plur + Dir$

(4) $Art_{indef} + N_{m} + sing + past + V_{tr} + Art_{indef} + N_{hum} + plur + Loc$

The correct answer is #2.

36. The corn grew rapidly last summer.
(1) $Art_{indef} + N_{non} + plur + past + V_{in} + Man + Tm$

(2) $Art_{def} + N_{non} + plur + past + V_{lnk} + Man + Tm$

(3) $Art_{def} + N_{m} + sing + past + V_{lnk} + Adj + ly + Tm$

(4) $Art_{def} + N_{m} + sing + past + V_{in} + Man + Tm$

37. Jane will take the teacher some apples tomorrow.
(1) $\emptyset + N_{hum} + sing + pres + V_{tio} + IO + Art_{indef} + N_{m} + plur + Tm$

(2) $\emptyset + N_{hum} + sing + past + M + V_{tr} + Art_{indef} + N_{an} + sing + Art_{def} + N_{m} + plur + Tm$

(3) $\emptyset + N_{hum} + sing + pres + M + V_{tr} + Art_{def} + N_{hum} + sing + Art_{indef} + N_{in} + plur + Tm$

(4) $\emptyset + N_{hum} + sing + pres + M + V_{tio} + prep + Art_{def} + N_{hum} + sing + Art_{indef} + N_{in} + plur + Tm$

38. Some music sounds romantic.
(1) $Art_{indef} + N_m + sing + pres + V_{tr} + \emptyset + N_m + sing$

(2) $Art_{def} + N_m + sing + pres + V_{in} + Man$

(3) $Art_{indef} + N_m + sing + pres + V_{lnk} + Adj$

(4) $Art_{def} + N_m + sing + pres + V_{lnk} + Adj$

39. Kim has been sulking all day.
(1) $\emptyset + N_{hum} + sing + pres + have + en + be + ing + V_{in} + Tm$

(2) $Art_{indef} + N_{hum} + sing + pres + have + en + be + ing + Art_{def} + N_{in} + sing$

(3) $\emptyset + N_{hum} + sing + have + en + be + ing + V_{in} + Art_{def} + N_{in} + sing$

(4) $Q + N_{hum} + sing + past + have + en + be + ing + Adj + Tm$

40. An arrow hit the cow.
(1) $Art_{def} + N_{non} + sing + V_{tdir} + Dir + NP^2$

(2) $T + N_{in} + sing + pres + V_{tr} + Art_{def} + N_{in} + sing$

(3) $Det + N_{in} + sing + past + V_{tr} + Det + N_{non} + sing$

(4) $Art_{indef} + N_{in} + sing + past + V_{tr} + Art_{def} + N_{non} + sing$